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[WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE.]

THE DEBATE ON INDIA.

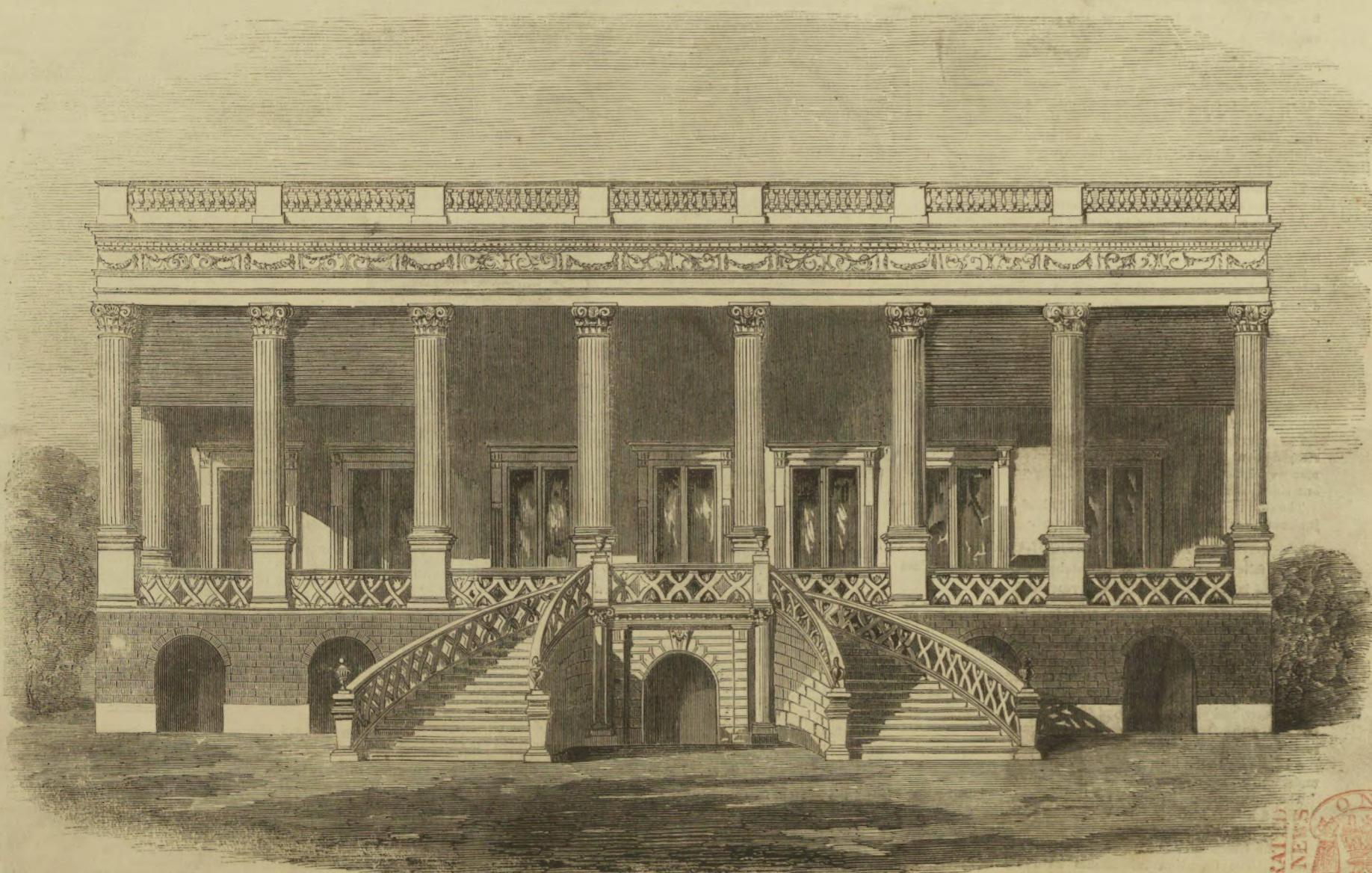
At a time when the public mind was engrossed with the affairs of India—when a feverish impatience to learn the intelligence to be brought by the India mail, several days overdue, pervaded all classes of society—it was natural that the House of Commons should take those affairs into consideration. Whenever that assembly can do nothing, it can relieve itself by saying something. And what is the something that it said upon this occasion? What was the value of its opinion? And what light did its deliberations throw upon the causes or the extent of the mutiny? Mr. Disraeli spoke for three hours, and was followed by the President of the Board of Control, by the Chairman of the Directors of the East India Company, by Lord John Russell, and by Lord Palmerston, as well as by several other minor lights of Parliamentary wisdom on both sides of the House; but nothing was elicited, and nothing was proved beyond the one great fact, already more than suspected, that our statesmen know as little of the real state of matters in India as the common herd of members of Parliament, and that these, in their turn, know as little about them as the great bulk of the public.

Mr. Disraeli, after a very eloquent speech, or lecture—as Mr. Vernon Smith preferred to designate it—called for the production of two papers, one of which was declared by the Government to be non-existent; and the other was affirmed, on the same authority, to have but a partial reference to the internal affairs of India, and to be non-producible, on grounds of public policy and expediency. So the motion fell to the ground, and nothing would have resulted from discussion had not Lord John Russell come to the rescue—not of Mr. Disraeli, but of Parliament itself—by moving that an humble address should be presented to her Majesty, to assure her that the House would cordially support the Government in any measures which might be necessary for the suppression of “disturbance” (not mutiny or rebellion)

in India; and in any other measures which might be required for the permanent establishment of tranquillity and contentment in that important part of her dominions. The House saw at once that if it were desirable, to deliver itself of any verdict upon the question, this was the only verdict it could pronounce. Consequently the motion was carried by acclamation; and the next Overland Mail to India will carry out the intelligence—which is certain to be salutary wherever it is known—that no squabbles of parties at home, no differences of opinion in Parliament, and no useless recriminations upon past errors, real or supposed, will interfere with the unanimous determination of the Government, the Legislature, and the people of Great Britain to maintain, at all costs and at all hazards, the stability of our Indian Empire.

So far the results of Monday night’s debate will be satisfactory. Let us hope, however, that they will not end here, and that ignorance of Indian affairs, or apathy with regard to them, will no longer characterise the British Parliament and Government; or, what is still worse, the very functionaries of India themselves. It is evident from the documents quoted by the several speakers in the debate, not only from those pressed into his service by Mr. Disraeli, but from the admissions of Mr. Vernon Smith and Mr. Mangles, and not only from them, but from the remarkable extracts from the recently-published memoirs of Sir Charles Napier which have within the last few days gone the round of the newspapers, that the mutiny in the Bengal army, which burst upon the Government and upon the country with the suddenness of an earthquake, was long since predicted and foreseen; and that Sir Charles Napier, more especially, was so wearied and disgusted with the thankless duty of pointing out dangers—which were obstinately disbelieved by the East India Company and by the Board of Control, or believed to have no other existence than in his own fiery imagination—that he ceased to act the part of Cassandra, and resigned himself with an angry and sullen despair to the outbreak of calamities which he was

keen enough to see and patriotic enough to deplore, but which he was utterly powerless to prevent. Lord Dalhousie, one of the ablest of the many able Governors-General who have been sent from this country to India, was not aware, if we may judge from the elaborate report on the affairs of India laid before Parliament in 1856, and quoted on Monday by Mr. Disraeli, that the Bengal army was not to be depended upon. Sir Charles Napier was aware of it; Brigadier-General Jacob was aware of it; the newspaper press of India was aware of it; and thousands of persons of more or less note who had been in India were aware of it; but the Governor-General had no misgiving, neither had Sir William Gomm, nor General Anson, nor Mr. Herries, President of the Board of Control under the Administration of Lord Derby, nor Mr. Vernon Smith, holding the same responsible office under Lord Palmerston. All these high authorities seem to have been contented with the state of that particular army which to the eyes of men like Napier was fraught with imminent and deadly peril. Lord Canning, the present Governor-General, did not, however, fail to perceive it; and had not been six weeks in India before he wrote home to represent the injurious results likely to accrue to the service from the pancy of British officers. He failed, however, to induce the East India Company to accede to his demands. It cannot be said that attention to his request would have prevented the fearful mutiny which has since broken out. Perhaps the mischief was too deeply rooted, and dated from too ancient a period, to have been prevented from exploding even by the fullest compliance at that particular time; but what shall be said of the fitness of the East India Company to rule India, or of the efficacy of the Board of Control to keep the Company right, when, from motives of economy, sheer apathy, carelessness, or ignorance, it manifests an inclination to go wrong? To raise a splendid army in a conquered country, formed from the most aristocratic, exclusive, and high-spirited of the natives—to pay them well and regularly—to pamper them and



THE BANK AT DELHI.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.—(SEE NEXT PAGE.)

make much of them—to leave them almost entirely to the guidance of their native officers—to place over them but few Europeans, and these raw youths, ignorant even of their drill, and who at mess spoke of the natives—proud and sensitive high-caste Brahmins—as “niggers” with whom it was degrading to associate;—these were certainly not the means to prevent mutiny and rebellion. The finer the army the greater the danger of rebellion in circumstances like these; and such it proved, to the sore surprise of almost everybody at home, but not in the smallest degree to the surprise of any one who was conversant with the real state of affairs in India. Mr. Vernon Smith and others, unaware of the magnitude of the mutiny when the first news of it arrived, treated it, we will not say with indifference, but without a due sense of its possible ulterior consequences. But they are now wiser, and Mr. Vernon Smith only expressed himself in befitting terms when he said on Monday night “that it was one of the most awful events recorded in our history.” Whether it shall turn out to be a mere military mutiny, as the Government believes, or a national movement, as Mr. Disraeli, without warrant or proof of any kind, asserts it to be;—whether it be excited by political or religious causes, or by a combination of both;—it is evident that the outbreak will have the effect of arousing the British nation to a full sense of its danger in ignoring or neglecting the affairs of India. What has been shall not be again in this respect, or we shall lose India, and deserve to do so.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The following telegraphic despatch, in anticipation of the Overland Mail, has been received:—

TRIESTE, Tuesday.

The steamer *America* arrived here to-day, at nine o'clock a.m. She left Alexandria on the 23rd of July.

The India mails were to leave Alexandria that morning, with intelligence from Calcutta to the 21st of June; from Madras to the 28th; from Ceylon to the 1st of July; from Bombay to the 1st of July; and from Hong-Kong to the 10th of June.

The mutiny had continued to spread among the troops of the Bengal army.

The King of Oude has been arrested, and, with his Minister, imprisoned in Fort William. Government has obtained proof of his complicity in the conspiracies.

At Delhi, up to the 17th of June, General Barnard had repulsed several sorties, with heavy loss to the insurgents. He was waiting for reinforcements.

From Madras it is positively stated that Delhi has been captured; but this intelligence has not been confirmed from Bombay, and seems to be premature.

An Act has been passed by the Bengal Legislature placing the Indian press under a license system.

The native troops at Calcutta and the brigade at Barrackpore have been quietly disarmed.

An uneasy feeling prevails at Madras; but the army of that presidency, and that of Bombay, are both without the slightest sign of disaffection.

The Chinese fleet has been destroyed in two severe engagements. The Chinese fought their guns with unexampled constancy. We have eighty-three men killed and wounded. Major Kearney was killed in the last engagement.

Commodore Keppel and the Master of her Majesty's ship *Raleigh* have been tried by court-martial for the loss of the *Raleigh*, and acquitted.

All was quiet in the north of China.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH TO LORD CLARENDON.

The following telegraphic despatch from Mr. Raven, Acting Consul at Trieste, was received by the Earl of Clarendon on Wednesday:—

ALEXANDRIA, July 22, 1857.

The India mail brings no authentic accounts of the capture of Delhi. It was not taken on the 10th ult., when General Barnard, having repulsed two sorties, was waiting reinforcements, which must have since joined. A letter from Bally and Co., dated Madras, the 27th of June, states positively that official intelligence had reached Madras the previous day of the fall of Delhi; but this is not confirmed from Bombay on July the 1st.

The mutiny had spread considerably in the Bengal army, though it is not, even now, so general as might have been expected.

At Benares, in attempting to disarm the 37th Native Infantry, the greater part of the Sikhs and the 13th Irregular Cavalry joined the mutineers.

On June 14 the ex-King of Oude, implicated in the conspiracy by intercepted papers, was lodged in Fort William, and his followers disarmed. On the same day the native troops at Barrackpore and Calcutta were disarmed.

English troops are arriving fast.

An Act has been passed by the Legislative Council for placing the Indian press under license, to be withdrawn at pleasure.

In the Madras and Bombay Presidencies all remains quiet; the only disturbances being a mutiny of the 1st Nizam Cavalry at Turungabad (q.v., Furunhabad), promptly put down by a Bombay column.

Our naval forces in China on the 8th of June took a fort, and destroyed about 127 junks, mounting 900 guns. Three officers and eight men were killed, and three officers and fifty-three men wounded, on our side.

The capture of thirteen junks on the 27th of May, and twenty-seven junks on the 28th of May, is also mentioned.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The following telegraphic despatches contain particulars not comprised in the accounts which first reached England:—

ALEXANDRIA, July 23.

The India mails leave to-day, with dates from Hong-Kong, June 10; Calcutta, 21; Madras, 28; Ceylon and Bombay, July 1.

There had been brilliant and successful operations on the Canton River. On May 27, 13 junks, and on the 28th, 27 heavily-armed junks, were captured. On June 8, 2000 of our naval force engaged and captured a fort, and took or destroyed 127 junks, mounting over 900 guns and 9000 men. We lost 3 officers and 8 men, and had 56 men wounded, some mortally.

An Indian Act has been passed at Calcutta to place the Indian press under a license system.

The King of Oude has been taken prisoner, and, with his Prime Minister, lodged in the fort. All his followers have been disarmed. Proofs have been obtained of his being implicated in the conspiracy.

All the troops at Calcutta and Barrackpore have been quietly disarmed. The Christian inhabitants have enrolled themselves as volunteer guards.

The mutiny has spread considerably in the Bengal army.

Mohorah Gorlab, King of Cashmere, is dead.

On the 28th of June the fall of Delhi was reported in Madras.

MARSEILLES, Thursday, 11.30.

The Indian papers are full of details of the rebellion, which was universal in Bengal.

The Weny Corps has been disarmed.

The 70th Native Infantry were thanked by the Governor for their loyalty. The 6th Native Infantry at Allahabad rivalled them in expressions of attachment, but rose upon their officers and foully murdered them.

There is not the slightest symptom of disaffection in Madras or Bombay. The Bengal army has ceased to exist.

The stations where women and children have fallen victims to the barbarity of the mutineers, and where dreadful cruelties have been endured, are Ourat, Delhi, Russenabad, Honsi, Hissar, Shansi Bareilly, Saghawoor.

On the 15th June another sortie from Delhi was repulsed with great loss. On the 16th all was quiet. Three thousand rebels were encamped outside the Aymee Gate.

From Mirzapore the accounts up to June 20 are satisfactory. Among the refugees from Repewa are Dr. and Mrs. Parker, Rev. — Rutherford and wife; from Beynon Sulhi, Wordsworth, Howard, Calles, Blandford, and Philpott.

At Ferozepore, on the 13th, military executions had taken place.

At Shansi ladies and children took refuge in the fort, which was soon overpowered—all sacrificed by these villains.

General Outram had arrived at Bombay. All was quiet in the Punjab.

Escaped from Hansi and Hissar:—Captain Morse, Strafford, and child; Dr. Scott, Tapsell, Vaughan, and two children; Mr. and Mrs. Scareden, and three children; Mr. and Mrs. J. Warren, and three children; Mr. Jews, Hickey, Tapsill, and Mallop; Dr. Waghorn, Mr. Daniels and child; Mr. Hollot, Taylor, and many others.

Delhi is not likely to fall till more troops arrive. It is defended by thirty thousand mutineers.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES RELATING TO THE REVOLT IN INDIA.

On Tuesday a Parliamentary return, consisting of sixty-four pages, was issued, being an appendix to the official despatches already published relative to the mutinies in the East Indies. The documents now given consist chiefly of communications exchanged between authorities in the Indian army and the Secretary to the Indian Government. Reference has been made to them in the despatches of the Governor-General already noticed, and in some instances they constitute the evidence upon which his Excellency's recommendations were based. The question of the greased cartridges appears prominently in these papers, and abundant proofs are given of the uneasiness which it caused in the minds of European officers, as well as the sepoys. “Some of the dépotmen,” says Lieutenant Wright, “in conversing with me on the subject, said that the report had spread through India, and when they go to their homes their friends will refuse to eat with them.” Major Bontein, at Dum Dum, thought at first it was “a mere idle prejudice,” but on parading the native portion of his dépôt, such a representation was made to him by the detachment that he felt bound to make known the circumstances to the Commander-in-Chief.

The papers include a report of the proceedings of a special court of inquiry, held at Barrackpore on the 6th of February, when several sepoys who were examined expressed their objections to the use of the cartridges.

About the same date a sepoy in Lieutenant Allen's company gave information privately of a plot among the sepoys of four regiments at Barrackpore having for its object the seizure of Fort William, the burning down of the electric telegraph office, &c., on the pretext of “an apprehension of being forced to give up their caste and be made Christians.” Major-General Hearsey harangued the brigade with energy, and appears to have anticipated the best results from the new mode of drill; viz., breaking the cartridge with the hand instead of biting it. The subsequent disbandment of the 19th Regiment of Native Infantry, stationed at Berhampore, was nevertheless soon found necessary. A petition addressed by the men of the 19th to Major-General Hearsey, alleges various threats on the part of Lieut.-Colonel Mitchell, as to their fate in case of a refusal to use the cartridges; but many of their statements were contradicted by that officer. A special court of inquiry was convened, for the purpose of ascertaining the conduct of Lieut.-Colonel Mitchell.

Subsequently to their disbandment the sepoys of the late 19th Regiment addressed a petition to Major-General Hearsey, entreating pardon, and requesting to be re-embodied as a general service regiment; promising to be faithful servants, and to go wherever ordered.

Various general orders and minutes of the Governor-General in Council are printed with these papers. In a minute, dated the 1st of April, warm approbation is expressed of the mode in which the disbandment of the 19th Regiment was effected by Major-General Hearsey. If offenders in other regiments could be similarly punished, “much,” said the Governor-General in that minute, “will have been done to arrest the spirit of mistrust and insubordination which undoubtedly has been actively spread by it.”

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The Empress, on Friday last, gave a grand dinner to all the Ministers at St. Cloud. This is the first entertainment of the kind given by her Majesty in the Emperor's absence.

The Emperor left Plombières on Tuesday morning for Châlons-sur-Marne. On Wednesday morning he reviewed the troops encamped there, and left immediately after for Paris. A considerable crowd assembled at the Strasbourg railroad station, and received him with acclamations. A battalion of troops was under arms at the same spot.

A detachment of dragoons attended as an escort, but they were sent away; and the Emperor, seated in an open carriage with two of his household, like himself, in plain clothes, unattended by a single trooper, and with merely three or four outriders and grooms, entered Paris. The Boulevards were lined with people, who took off their hats and cheered as he passed. He proceeded at once to St. Cloud.

The Emperor and Empress are expected to embark on Wednesday, the 5th, at Havre for Osborne, where they will spend six or seven days. It is believed that this visit to Osborne will not be a mere exchange of compliments, but that during the Emperor's brief sojourn several weighty matters will be discussed between the two Sovereigns and their respective Ministers. Count Walewski will accompany the Emperor.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, treating of the revolt in India, and of the views held thereon in the French capital, writes as follows:—

This is the anniversary of the Revolution of July, 1830; and it seems to pass as much unnoticed by the press and the public generally, so far as I can discover, as if it had never occurred. For the present the state of British India seems to be the paramount subject of conversation with every one, and the arrival of the next mail is here expected with an anxiety little short of that felt in London. That Russian agency has been busy in India is the opinion of men who are not accustomed to be led away by mere suspicion, but who profess to have good reasons for forming their conclusions. They now call to mind the dark hints of approaching danger to “one of the Allies” expressed by Russian agents and spies in Paris towards the close of the Crimean campaign. These hints were not then very clearly understood by the few whose ears they reached, or they passed unheeded. It would be curious to ascertain whether the English Government has any just grounds for believing that the action of Russia has been busy in India, particularly during the interval between the fall of Sebastopol and the Persian war.

As regards the alleged plot against the Emperor's life *Le Droit* states:—

The Chambre des Mises en Accusation on Friday heard the report read of the affair of Tibaldi, Bartolotti, Grilli (alias Savo), Mazzini, Ledru Rollin, Massarenti, and Campanella, and decided that the first three should be proceeded against for a plot for assassinating the Emperor, and the last four for complicity in the same.

It would appear that there is no documentary evidence sufficient to implicate M. Ledru Rollin in the alleged conspiracy. It is affirmed, however, that the depositions of the witnesses—that is, of the persons arrested who have turned informers—are very strong. Such evidence, unsupported by any other, would be hardly sufficient to prove the guilt of the accused. With reference to Mazzini, it is said in official quarters that there exists a series of correspondence establishing his

relation with the accused. The trial will take place on the 6th or 8th of next month; certain formalities prescribed by the law when accused persons are tried by default, have to be previously gone through. Meanwhile, it should be borne in mind that MM. Ledru Rollin, Campanella, and Massarenti, have indignantly denied having any complicity with the plot.

Immediately after this trial—or very probably while it is progressing—the Fête Napoleon of the 14th and 15th of August will be celebrated. The preparations for this fête are in active progress. The festivities will include the inaugurations of the six pavilions of the Central Halles, the throne-room of the Luxembourg, the Asylum for Workmen in the Bois de Vincennes, the Church of St. Clotilde, and the new Louvre. The inauguration of the new Louvre will be quite a grand affair. The influx of foreigners is expected to be very great, and one purpose, which will at least be served, will be this—that attention will be directed to the great improvements that have, within the last year or two, taken place in Paris. *A propos* of Paris improvement, it may be mentioned that the Cathedral of St. Denis is to undergo restoration, and that the alterations, it is understood, will include a vault specially intended for the Napoleon family.

ROYAL MARRIAGE IN BRUSSELS.

The first of the series of fêtes in commemoration of the marriage of the Princess Charlotte of Belgium with the Archduke Maximilian of Austria took place on Sunday.

On Monday the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte took place in the Palace of Brussels. At half-past ten a.m. carriages containing those who had been invited to witness the religious ceremony continued to arrive. The civil ceremony took place in a room of the palace called the *salon bleu*, where everything had been arranged for the occasion. M. de Brouckère, the Burgomaster of Brussels, appeared in his official costume, and wore the various symbols of his office. He placed himself in the chair which had been reserved for him, and performed the various formalities required by the civil law.

The civil ceremony having terminated, the august couple signed the marriage deeds, as also the King, the Queen, Marie Amelie, and following august personages:—His Royal Highness Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, Prince Consort of England; the reigning Duke of Saxe-Gotha; the Archduke Charles Louis, Governor of the Tyrol, and the Archduchess Marguerite; the Duke Auguste of Saxe-Coburg and the Duchess Clementine d'Orléans, his wife; the Duke and Duchess de Brabant, the Comte de Flandre, the Prince de Linange, and eight witnesses.

Immediately after the civil marriage the Court proceeded to the chapel, where the religious part of the ceremony was performed. The spectacle that here presented itself was magnificent, and the chapel was crowded to excess with Royal and distinguished personages.

During a great portion of the week Brussels has been very gay with a series of fêtes in commemoration of the marriage.

ITALY.

We have intelligence from Naples to the 23rd ult. The trial of the insurgents was still going on, but none of them had been shot. Nicotera had revealed the whole plot, and, while he announced that further attempts were in preparation, he exculpated the crew of the *Cagliari*. Of the papers seized on Pisacane, a portion were in a cipher that had not hitherto been unravelled. Foschini, the refugee who escaped from London after perpetrating a double assassination, was among the wounded at Padua, and afterwards blew out his brains.

A conflict had taken place at Torre del Greco between some of the populace and French seamen belonging to the *Meteore*. The Neapolitans, seeing the sailors planting poles along the coast for hydrographic purposes, fancied there was an attempt at a landing, and shouting, “We want no revolution!” ill-treated the Frenchmen. The King ordered the actors in the assault to be imprisoned, and caused his regrets to be conveyed to the officers of the *Meteore*.

King Ferdinand had left Naples with his three sons to reside at Castellamare.

AMERICA.

The Washington correspondent of the *New York Herald*, under date of July 15, writes:—“Advices have been received here from Costa Rica, via Panama, which state that President Mora had declared the grant of the Nicaragua transit route, conceded by that Republic and Nicaragua jointly to Mr. Webster, to have lapsed from a non-compliance with its conditions by the grantee. The lapse was occasioned by the non-payment of the stipulated half million of dollars on or before the 1st day of June. It has been determined that, as soon as possible, the new Government of Nicaragua should have been consolidated, the two Republics will send commissioners to the country to negotiate a sale of the grant, and the immediate opening of inter-oceanic communication by it.”

A telegraphic despatch had been received at Washington by the President, dated Leavenworth, July 16, from Governor Walker, stating that a serious insurrection had broken out at Lawrence, and that he had called out the United States' troops to suppress it. The Governor had issued a proclamation declaring his intention to put down all opposition to the territorial laws by force.

There has been more riot

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

THE advent of an interesting debate in the House of Commons is generally marked by the number of cards bearing members' names which are stuck in the backs of seats. This is a privilege obtained by—shall we say—the sacrifice of an attendance on the Speaker at prayers, and secures each place to a member for the night. Now, on Monday evening, when the question of the state of India was to be brought forward, that indication of interest was strikingly wanting—there were not a dozen seats taken; and more, there were not 200 members present when the business of the evening was in the act of commencement. This would seem strange; but it is to be accounted for in two ways. In the first place, however intense the feeling with regard to Indian affairs may be out of doors, and however every member may be occupied by it, individually there is a disinclination to an Indian debate, which seems to be a chronic characteristic of the House of Commons since the time that Pitt beat Fox on his India Bill. On the last occasion, when the proper Minister rose to propose a new Government for our Indian empire, he commenced his speech by saying “that the question on which he had to ask the House to legislate affected, for weal or woe, the destiny of 150,000,000 of our fellow-subjects;” and he addressed that sentence—in which he tried to raise the feelings of the House to a conception of the position—to 150 members, who were reduced in three minutes to 70, under the combined influence of dread of the subject and the unpopularity of the speaker. The reason of this shying of the subject is as much geographical as any other, and, probably, arises from a doubt in most members' minds whether Hindostan is on this or the other side of the Persian Gulf; and even a President of the Board of Control has of late confessed to a partial ignorance of the relative bearings and distances of Agra and Delhi. Again—let it be breathed but gently—a notice of a set speech by Mr. Disraeli no longer draws a great House. On this occasion he commenced his speech, with an exordium which was worthy only of a schoolboy's essay, to a very thin House; but as he went on the rumour went about that he was making play, that he was delivering something worth hearing, and by the end of the first hour there was such a throng of members as to show a July marvel. Up to a certain point the attention and the attendance were well sustained; but at the end of the first subdivision of his subject, it being past seven, human nature gave way in many hitherto a patient and persistent listener, and a large number of desertions took place. Still the ranks, if not serried, were unbroken until at twenty-five minutes to eight, after a sounding and well-rounded sentence, which was supposed to bring an already lengthened oration to a close, with a sudden change of tone, he said quietly, “I now come to the second part of the subject.” Two hours and a half and only half of the subject exhausted, and that subject India! Suffice it to say that three times in as many minutes he attempted to resume his discourse; but was not able to make himself heard, on account of what the reporters usually call “the noise of members leaving the House;” and which is meant to convey the idea of the very essence of Parliamentary indifference on the one side and of mortification on the other. But let every justice—the most equal justice—be done to Mr. Disraeli. It was a great speech, as nearly perfect in all its details and arrangement as could well be; but the result of the night's discussion plainly showed that it was a failure. And why? Simply because, as was pointed out in the indignant and animated speech of Mr. Thomas Baring (whom Mr. Disraeli cannot politically love over much, as he had the first offer of the Chancellorship of the Exchequer from Lord Derby in 1852), it was an organised plagiary. All the arguments and all the points had been often heard by members of any standing in the diffuse outpourings of Mr. George Thompson, when he appeared as Parliamentary counsel to the Rajah of Sattara; and they were all heard only so late as last year in the duller and less animated addresses of Sir Erskine Perry. The whole thing, too, must have been unpleasantly familiar to Mr. Danby Seymour, whom a tactical Government caught when roaming wild as an Indian reformer about the unattached parts of the House, and straitened into a decorous and discreet Secretary to the Board of Control. In fact, the grand indictment of Mr. Disraeli against the policy of our Indian Government, as exemplified in the career of Lord Dalhousie, was as much the political property of the Indian reformers as his speech on the death of Wellington was the literary property of M. Thiers. All through the night the current ran against Mr. Disraeli. Why, the slippshod, conversational tone in which Mr. Vernon Smith replied to him—simply denying statements in curt, short sentences, or magnanimously agreeing when agreement was obvious—alone would have indicated the effect which Mr. Disraeli had created, without Mr. Baring's cutting personalities, Mr. Mangles' somewhat chuckling officialism, and, above all, without the ready negative of his motion, and the as ready adoption of Lord John Russell's cut-and-dried constitutional amendment. Above all, Lord Palmerston was content to leave him in the hands of Mr. Vernon Smith. He had borne to see Mr. Gladstone stretched out in one of those feigned slumbers which that gentleman usually assumes when he wishes to indicate his indifference to a speech which he does not mean to answer; and, indeed, Mr. Disraeli is tolerably used to that exhibition of Mr. Gladstone's want of sympathy with his oratory. But when it came to being practically answered, on the part of the Government, merely by a Mr. Vernon Smith, he was stung into naturalness, and, in his haughty, insolent, overbearing reply, he came out in the old style of his “peelics,” and almost equalled the flushed arrogance of that famous occasion when he made his last desperate speech as Chancellor of the Exchequer and official leader of the House of Commons. There was the same energy of manner, the same screech in his voice, the same Retsch-like wildness of gesture, and the same furious and relentless sarcasm—in that it was an angry, personal speech from Mr. B. Disraeli, and that is a Parliamentary terror to its victims. But the highly-charged weapon, on the whole, recoiled on him who discharged it, as any one could have gathered from the satisfied look of the Ministers, who were not at all crushed. There may be, and it is probable that there will be, more Indian debates before the middle of next month; but the result of Mr. Disraeli's field night will be, that they will be neither abstract nor oratorical, but severely practical and “ad rem.”

Those few persons about the Houses of Parliament, members or otherwise, who on Tuesday night could be got from wandering about in all sorts of impossible places in order to find out if the telegraphic news from India had arrived, must have been on the whole amused by the somewhat suggestive debate on military education. It was curious to listen to a General of the old school—one in every sense of the term “emeritus”—contending with point and argument, if not exactly with vigour, for the necessity of the education of the officers of our army; while the young commanders of the last war were insinuating certainly, rather than urging broadly, that very little or any instruction was wanted in our military system, when by a singular fatality their own speeches were at that moment confuting them. However, Parliamentary speaking had nothing to do with the defence of Kars, and probably was not a necessary element in the capability of a man to attack the Redan; and Lord Stanley was probably in the right when he urged that it was not a very wise or a very well-read man that was required to lead forlorn hopes. One could not help feeling that, though General Windham is by no means an unpleasant talker, one would have preferred at this moment his being in command before Delhi (a position he would have actually occupied had he not declined to go out to India some little time since) to his delivery of the most elaborate and eloquent disquisition on the theory of his profession.

Has any one ever conceived an idea of a debate on a local and personal Irish question between two and three o'clock of a July morning? It must be left to imagination—description is altogether baffled.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE HARVEST reports continue to be most favourable from all parts of the country. The rain of Monday night was pretty general and heavy, but not so much so as to do damage to the standing corn; while it greatly refreshed the pastures and potatoes. The harvest is nearly a fortnight earlier than usual, and in a few days reaping will be general.

RURAL FETE AT WARLEY HOUSE, HALIFAX.—On Monday week, July 20th, Mr. and Mrs. Mine gave a rural fete in the grounds at Warley House. About 400 villagers and neighbours sat down to tea and other refreshments at five o'clock. A brass band enlivened the company, and various games took place. About nine o'clock the band played “God Save the Queen,” afterwards the Old Hundred Psalm, which was sung by the villagers, who then dispersed and returned to their homes highly gratified with the day's treat.

TESTIMONIAL TO PROFESSOR SANDS COX.—Amongst the many appreciators of the services which Mr. Sands Cox has rendered to the town of Birmingham, the ladies have adopted a most graceful way of evincing their regard for one who has worked so disinterestedly in humanity's cause, by presenting him an elegant escritoire of walnut wood, with silver fittings, and a costly achromatic microscope with appendages. A plate at the foot of the instrument bears the following inscription:—“LADIES' TESTIMONIAL.—Presented to William Sands Cox, Esq., the founder of the Queen's College and the Queen's Hospital, at Birmingham, in token of their regard for his private worth and public services. July 1st, 1857.” This graceful tribute of respect is accompanied with an address written on vellum, and inscribed with the names of the donors. The subscription to the general testimonial now exceeds £1200 in amount.

MUNIFICENT GIFT.—Mr. Frank Crossley, member for Halifax, has presented to that borough the splendid park at Belle Vue, which has been laid out with his accustomed taste by Sir Joseph Paxton. The public opening of the park is fixed for the 14th inst., when a popular demonstration will mark the occasion.

THE WESLEYAN CONFERENCE AND AMERICAN SLAVERY.—An address has been forwarded to the Rev. Dr. Young, the president of the Wesleyan Conference, now sitting at Liverpool, from the Manchester Ladies' Anti-Slavery Society. The memorialists say:—“As friends of the slave, and deeply interested in the cause of slave emancipation, we have heard with pain and regret that Bishop Simpson and Dr. M'Clintock, two members of an association of churches in America implicated in the sin of slaveholding, have been deputed to represent that association in your Conference. Under these circumstances we make no apology for presuming to address you, and venturing to express our earnest hope that, in a spirit of Christian fidelity, you will refuse to admit these representatives of a slaveholding church into Christian communion; and that, speaking the truth in love, you will exhort them to return and labour to free the Methodist Episcopal Church in America, to which they belong, from the guilt of complicity with slavery, as an essential preliminary to the enjoyment of Christian fellowship and communion with their brethren in this country.”

THE PARTY RIOTS IN THE NORTH OF IRELAND.—Seven of the Roman Catholic party, charged with being concerned in the late party riots, were tried at Belfast on Thursday week, and acquitted.—Ten persons were tried for a party riot at Portglenone; two were found guilty, the rest acquitted.—A second batch of twelve were next tried, seven of whom were convicted of riot, the rest acquitted.—Three persons pleaded guilty to a charge of illegally marching in procession.—On Friday evening Mr. Justice Moore passed sentence on the prisoners convicted. His Lordship said they were some of the party who had assembled at Portglenone on the 19th of May, and there could be no doubt, on the evidence, that a most serious riot and disturbance had taken place on that occasion. It was melancholy to see this country disgraced by persons violently contending with each other without any reasonable motive. That unfortunate young woman, Ellen Kyle, came by her death in consequence of this riot, in which the prisoners were engaged. The sentence which he was now about to pronounce would, he hoped, make an impression on all their minds, and teach them the folly, as well as the wickedness, of their conduct. They should be all imprisoned for six months and kept at hard labour.—Five persons who pleaded guilty to joining in illegal processions were sentenced to a fortnight's incarceration. The sentences on the other prisoners were short terms of confinement.—John Daly was indicted for the murder of Ellen Kyle, at Portglenone, on the 21st of May. There was a party riot in the town. The prisoner came to the window with a loaded gun, and fired into the crowd before his house. The shot killed Ellen Kyle. For the defence it was urged that he fired the shot under the impression that his house was about to be assailed, as it had been on a former occasion. The jury returned a verdict of “Not Guilty.”—The sufferers from the late riots in Belfast are progressing favourably.

ASSIZE AND LAW INTELLIGENCE.

We have selected a few of the principal events in the assize intelligence of the week:—

TRIAL AND CONVICTION OF A MAGISTRATE.—At the Durham Assizes, on Thursday week, a special jury was sworn to try a criminal information, whereby her Majesty's Attorney-General charged Robert Balleny, Esq., a justice of the peace, residing at Little Greencroft, near Lanchester, in the county of Durham, with having, under colour of his office as a magistrate, compounded a felony and extorted money under threats of fine and imprisonment. The facts of the case as given in evidence are briefly these. On the 2nd of July last year two police constables, observing two men in pursuit of game, apprehended them, and took them before Mr. Balleny. He, instead of proceeding in the ordinary way to hear the evidence, addressed the prisoners thus: “If you will pay £1 each you may go: if not, you will be taken to Lanchester and locked up, and brought before the magistrate next day and fined 40s. and costs.” Then, without waiting for an answer from the accused parties, he ordered one of the constables to handcuff the men and take them to Lanchester. The men asked to be allowed to go to Berry Edge, their object being to raise the money for their liberation. Mr. Balleny gave them permission, and the men went to Berry Edge, raised the money, and paid it over to one of the constables. They were then allowed to go home. The constable went the next day to Mr. Balleny, and asked him to enter the cause. The defendant thereupon said the men were not fined, and that nothing was due to the county or the superannuation fund. He then handed over 10s. to Robson, the constable, telling him there was 5s. for himself and 5s. for the other officer. Robson declined to receive it, and Mr. Balleny said if it were objected to by the chief constable they must return the money to him. The field in which the poachers were found belonged to Mr. Balleny. For the defence it was contended that Mr. Balleny had a perfect right to do as he did. An offence had been committed against him, and, not having merged his civil rights in his public duties, and being influenced by the appeal to settle the matter at once, he consented to take £2 as compensation for the damage he had sustained. The men had, therefore, never been fined at all. The jury, after short deliberation, found the defendant “Guilty” of stealing the money, and that he did it under colour of his office as magistrate. The punishment of Mr. Balleny remains in the hands of a higher power.

At Lincoln, on Saturday last, Thomas Fuller Bacon was found guilty of causing the death of his mother (on the 15th May, 1855) by administering arsenic to her. The Judge, in passing sentence, said he entirely concurred in the verdict, for he believed that the prisoner's guilt had been brought home to him without any reasonable doubt, and he should order judgment of death to be recorded against him.

At Maidstone, on Monday, Stephen Fox, aged twenty-four, was found guilty of the murder of Mary Anne Hadley, by shooting her on the 14th May last. The Judge sentenced the prisoner to be executed, without holding out the slightest hope that any mercy would be extended to him.

At Stafford, on Thursday week, George Jackson, aged twenty, labourer, and Charles Brown, aged twenty-one, groom, were found guilty of the murder of W. Charleworth, at Abbot's Bromley, on the 22nd of May last, and sentenced to be hanged.

At an inquest held at Manchester, on Monday, upon the body of William Yates, of Hulme, the jury found a verdict of “Wilful murder” against three men, named Peter Trainor, labourer; Henry Margison, hawker; and Moses Williams, bricklayer; and they were removed to Kirkdale Gaol, for trial at the Liverpool Assizes.

The calendar of prisoners for trial at the Liverpool Assizes, as made up to the 27th ult., is stated to be one of the blackest catalogues of crime that has been issued for a long time. There are eleven cases of murder in it; fourteen of stabbing, wounding, &c.; one of shooting, one of attempt to blow up a house, and five of perjury, besides a long list of burglaries and other offences.

John Lewis, convicted at the recent assizes for the county of Glamorgan for the murder of his wife, by throwing her down a flight of stone stairs in the coroner's office at Merthyr Tydfil, suffered the last penalty of the law in front of Cardiff Gaol on Saturday morning last.

In accordance with the recommendation of the learned Judge who tried the case, Elizabeth Jamieson, convicted at York Assizes for the murder of her child, has had her sentence of death commuted to penal servitude for life.

Charles Finch was executed on Wednesday morning on the summit of the Essex County Gaol, at Springfield, a short distance from Chelmsford. The culprit was convicted before the Lord Chief Baron, on the 15th ult., for the murder of Harriet Freeborn, in the parish of Rivenhall, on the 24th May. The criminal died very penitent, and made a full confession of his guilt to the chaplain.

James Ablett, a pauper nurse in the workhouse of Great Yarmouth, charged with having ill-treated a paralysed pauper so as to cause his death, has been committed for trial on the charge of wilful murder. The particulars of the case, as stated by an inmate of the workhouse ward in which the deceased lived, and in which Ablett acted as nurse, showed instances of atrocious cruelty on the part of the prisoner, such as beating the deceased with his fists, striking him violently on the head with a bed-board, pulling his ear until it bled, and even biting him on each side of his face.

THE FIRST MESSAGE FOR THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

(STROPHE.)

POOR World! that in wickedness liest

Enthrall'd by the powers of ill,

And, groaning and travailing, sighest

For better and happier still,—

Lo! here is a chance

For helping the right,

And forcing advance

In the enemy's sight,

By godly confession and brotherly love;

By owning on Whom thou reliest,

And openly trusting the Ruler above;

By bidding the very first thrill

On the nerve of this telegraph wire

Be—nothing of science, or profit and loss;

But, flashing electrical deeper and higher,

World, let the first heart-stirring message across—

(O Message! rejoice, as thou fiest,

All saints and all angels who fill

Infinity farthest and nighest)—

Be—“Glory to God in the Highest!

Peace upon Earth, and Goodwill!”

(ANTISTROPHE.)

Ay, Man! who with energy triest

To conquer by strength or by skill,

Resolved, though in body thou diest,

In spirit to wrestle up-hill,

Lo! here is a gain

To be won by a word,

If under the main

The first that is heard

Be brotherly kindness and heavenly prais

If, while thou in courage diest

The winds and the waves and all perils always,

Enslaving those giants, until

They meekly obey thy desire,—

If thus, the first whisper that proves thee their lord,

Their master and gaoler by fitters of fire,

Be this—the sublimest and happiest word—

(O Message! rejoice as thou fiest,

All saints and all angels who fill

Infinity farthest and nighest)—

Be—“Glory to God in the Highest,

Peace upon Earth, and Goodwill!”

Albury, Guildford, July 27, 1857.

MARTIN F. TUPPER.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE

THE completion of the manufacture and stowage of the cable which shall hereafter unite the Old and New World was celebrated last week by a fête champêtre, given at the Belvedere, near Erit, the picturesque seat of Sir Culling Eardley. The guests invited to this festival of science were the artisans who have been engaged upon the great work, with their wives and families; a large party of the officers, with the sailors, from the *Agamemnon*; and a number of distinguished visitors.

A sumptuous cold collation was provided for the 200 guests by Mr. Staples. Sir Culling Eardley presided: and at the conclusion of the repast the usual loyal toasts and speeches expressive of the amity and cordial feeling which exist between this country and America followed, and were most enthusiastically received. Mr. Cyrus Field, one of the principal promoters of the great plan, in returning thanks, read a letter which he had received from the President of the United States, in which Mr. Buchanan warmly expressed his sense of the honour which it would be to him to receive the first message on the completion of the undertaking; and this, Mr. Field said, it had been arranged should be sent from this side of the Atlantic, by no less a personage than her Most Gracious Majesty. Mr. Glasse, the maker of the Greenwich half of the cable, in a few well-chosen remarks adverted to the manufacturing difficulties which had to be overcome in the completion of such a gigantic work within so brief a period, the contract having only been made last January, and 2600 miles in all being now finished, shipped, and ready for the fulfilment of their great international duties. The dinner for the remainder of the guests, 720 in number, was supplied by Mr. Baker, of the Rosshire Hotel, Gravesend.

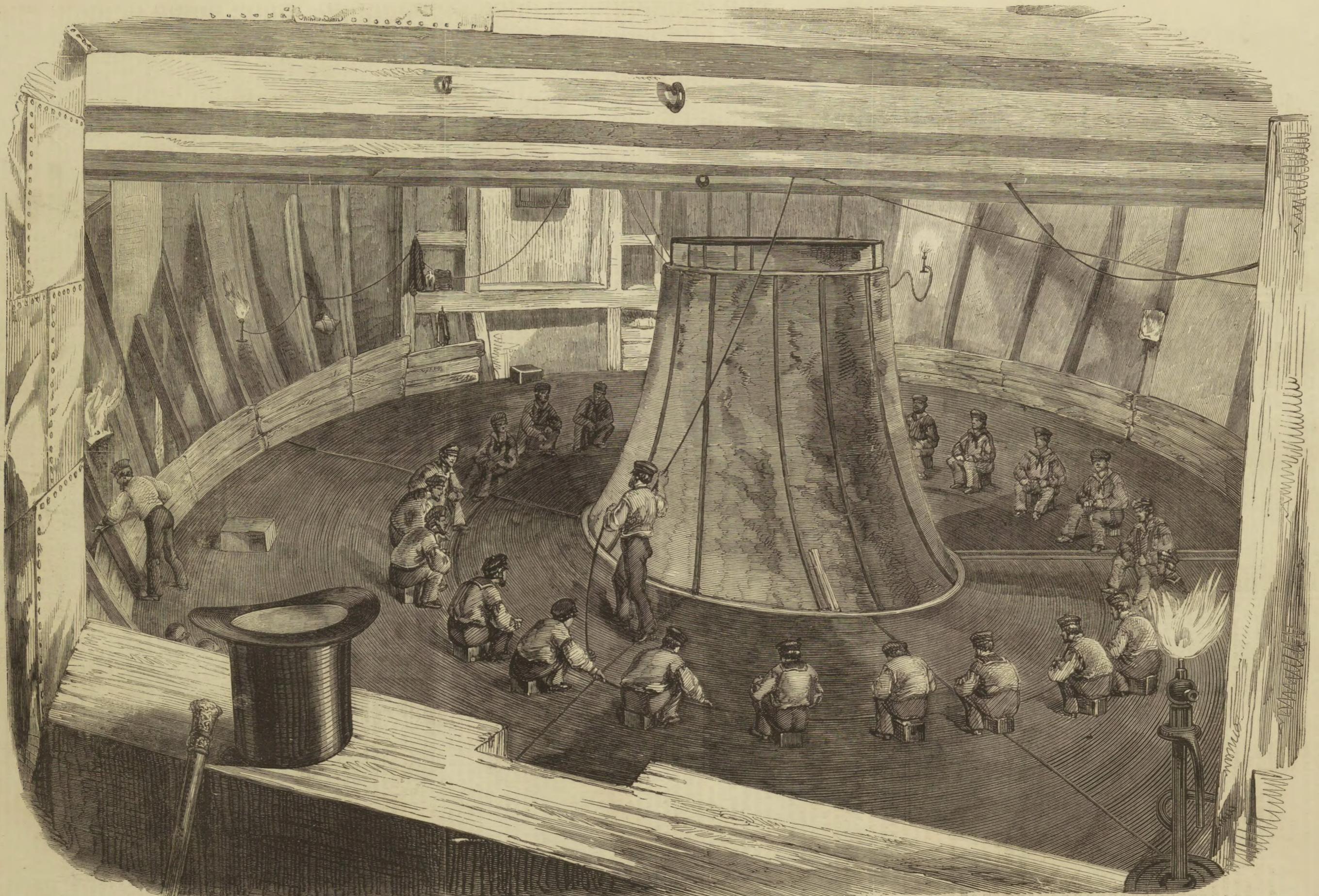
The completion of one half of the cable by Messrs. Newall and Co. was celebrated at their works, Birkenhead, last month, by a dinner given to about 600 of their workmen, with their wives and families.

The shipping of the great cable has been a gigantic labour, of which we illustrate that portion which was executed at East Greenwich. Here the *Agamemnon* was moored off the wharf at Glasse and Elliot's yard. She had anything but a slightly aspect, the dead weight of the cable and the rather ponderous appliances for paying it out having altered her trim appearance for the worse. In the largo Engraving of the vessel in the present Number the wire is being wound over the floating stages from the wharf into the hold of the vessel. The machine by which this was done registered each fathom, furlong, and mile as it passed, while the usual apparatus was employed to test the integrity of the conducting wire. This test, however, would only show when the conductor was severed; and not until the time for its committal to the deep arrives will it be seen whether it has been so attenuated in certain portions as to part during the process of paying out. From the small machine on deck it was wound at once to the hold, where it lay in one stupendous solid coil 45 feet in diameter, and nearly 14 feet high. It was beautifully arranged here, laid coil over coil with the most perfect accuracy, and every precaution taken to guard against a “kink” or fault occurring in the paying out. Its being ranged in one mass will much facilitate the operation of submerging.

We have before explained how the cable was coated with closely-woven spiral wires, to prevent damage to the core in paying out; but, in consequence of the two halves having been made at different places—one at Birkenhead, by Messrs. Newall, and the other at Greenwich, by Glasse and Elliot—the twist of the spiral wires of the Birkenhead half is in the opposite direction to the twist of the wires in the half made at Greenwich. Thus, when joined in the centre of the Atlantic, they will form a right hand and a left hand screw, and the tendency of each will be to assist the centre joining it is hoped this difficulty and danger may be overcome.

We shall hereafter describe the process of paying out the cable.

The last remaining portion of the cable was taken on board on Thursday evening; and the



THE COILING OF THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE ON BOARD H.M.S. "AGAMEMNON."



THE METHOD OF TAKING THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH CABLE ON BOARD.—SKETCHED FROM THE STERN GALLERY OF HER MAJESTY'S SHIP "AGAMEMNON"

12th of August has been fixed upon as the most favourable period for the undertaking. It may therefore be confidently anticipated that the result of this great enterprise, to which every one must heartily wish complete success, will be known to the world by about the 16th next month, or possibly at an earlier date. The spirit with which Lancashire entered into the project which is being so rapidly put into execution is indicated in the fact that £150,000 of the capital has been subscribed in that county.

THE CORSA AT FLORENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

I SEND you a pen-and-ink Sketch of a singular pastime held yearly at Florence, which we have had an opportunity of seeing during the

recent visit of the Mediterranean fleet to Leghorn. About three miles of street—in some places not wider than twelve feet—are covered with loose earth, which is well trodden under foot, and rendered adapted for horse-racing by the driving up and down of innumerable carriages, filled with the beauty and fashion of the town, who in this manner enjoy the cool of the evening until eight o'clock, when the streets are quickly cleared of their vehicles by troops of cavalry, who turn the horses' heads up the sideways. The paved streets now afford a sure footing for horses, and five of these animals, each attended by two men, numbered, and covered with spurs and prickles, are led up to the starting-point, which is near the entrance gate of the city.

The streets are now full of pedestrians, on the *qui vive* for the murmur which foreruns the horses and proclaims that they have

started; and among this crowd one is surprised to see girls in their holiday dress, and even mothers with their children, notwithstanding the number of accidents which occur at this novel species of horse-racing. The only means taken to prevent the horses from diverging up the different byways is a canvas screen, concealed by the crowd, stretched across the mouths of the roads; and this accident frequently occurs when the dangers become increased.

Having taken lodgings at the Hotel de New York, we had a view of the principal street to its whole extent. Presently a murmur arose from the dense mass beneath, and the horses, maddened by their own spurs, came tearing down the street, while it seemed as if some invisible wedge parted the crowd on each side before them. In these two days of racing (Sunday, the 23rd, and Monday) only one man was killed: two others were knocked over.

W. F. O. KAY, M.D., H.M.S. *Conqueror*.



HORSE-RACE ON THE CORSA, AT FLORENCE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, August 2.—8th Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY, 3.—Bank of England incorporated, 1732.
TUESDAY, 4.—East India Docks opened, 1806.
WEDNESDAY, 5.—Battle of Kurukshetra, 1854.
THURSDAY, 6.—Prince Alfred born, 1840.
FRIDAY, 7.—Trial of Madame Lafarge, 1841.
SATURDAY, 8.—Canning died, 1827.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUGUST 8, 1857.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Saturday.
M m h m	M m h m	A M	A M	M m	M m
h m m h	h m h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 25	— 0 4 0 35	1 1 1 25 1 45	2 10 2 30	2 50 3 10	3 25 3 45 4 0

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—FAREWELL PERFORMANCES AT REDUCED PRICES.—On MONDAY, AUG. 3 (last night but three), by general desire of the time, LA FIGLIA DEL REGIMENTO; last scene, LUCIA DI LAMMELLOMO; Edgardo, Gennaro. Tuesday, Aug. 4 (last night but two last time), IL DON GIOVANNI; Wednesdays, Aug. 5 (last night but one), last time, LE NOZZE DI FIGARO. Last Night, Thursday, Aug. 6, LA TRAVIATA; Last Act of O PURITANI. The National Anthem will follow the Opera. The entertainments in the Ballet will include Mille, Marie Taglioni, Katerine, Horrochki, and Boschetto. Prices: P. Tier, Grand Tier, and One Pair, £2 12s. 6d.; Two Pairs, £1 11s. 6d.; Half Circle, £1 1s.; Pit Stalls, 12s. 6d.; Gallery Boxes, 12s. 6d.; Gallery Stalls, 3s. 6d.; Gallery Side Stalls, 3s. 6d.; Pit, 3s. 6d.; Gallery, 2s.—Applications to be made at the Box-office at the Theatre.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On Monday, August 3, and during the week, the new Comedy of VICTIMS. After which, Mr. T. P. Cooke will return to the Stage for Six Nights only, and appear in his celebrated character of William, in the late Mr. Douglas Jerrold's Drama of BLACK-EYED SUSAN. Miss Anna Maria Quina will also appear.

LAST WEEK but TWO of the SEASON.—ROYAL P. INCESS' THEATRE.—Under the Management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN, MONDAY, and during the Week, will be presented Shakespeare's Play of THE TEMPEST. Preceded by LIVING TOO FAST.

THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Second Week of the Reappearance of Mr. B. Webster, Mr. Wright, Mr. Bedford, and Madame Celeste. MONDAY, and during the Week, the Popular Adelphi Dramas of GEORGE DANVILLE and the RENT DAY, every evening. With a variety of other Entertainments.

ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. WILLIAM COOKE.—On MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1857, and during the week, the entertainments will commence with (last six nights) the grand Spectacle of MAZEPPO and the WILD HORSE. Concluding with a matchless routine of Mr. William Cooke's SCENES in the ARENA, introducing the Great Parisian Equestrienne, Mlle. Mille, and other celebrated Equestrian and Gymnastic Artistes. Commence at Seven.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON AT HOME at the LYCEUM THEATRE, on MONDAY, AUGUST 17th.

ROYAL SURREY GARDENS.—Engagement of Madame ALBONI.—The Directors have the greatest satisfaction in announcing that they have concluded an Engagement with this eminent singer for a limited number of nights. Madame Alboni will have the honour of making her First Appearance on THURSDAY Evening next, AUGUST 6th. There will be no advance in prices. Admission, as usual, One Shilling. By order, WILLIAM ELLIS, Secretary.

M. R. ALBERT SMITH'S MONT BLANC, BADEN, UP the RHINE, and PARIS, is NOW OPEN every evening (except Saturday) at Eight o'clock. Stalls, 3s.; area, 2s.; gallery, 1s. Stalls can be secured at the Box-office, Egyptian-hall, Piccadilly, every day, between Eleven and Four, without any extra charge. The Morning Representations take place every Tuesday and Saturday, at Three o'clock.

THE SISTERS SOPHIA and ANNIE will Recomence in SEPTEMBER being the fifth year of their entertainment, entitled SKETCHES from NATURE.—Whitton-road, Ipswich.

M. DILLE ROSA BONHEUR'S Great Picture of the HORSE FAIR.—Messrs. P. and D. Colmagni and Co. beg to announce that the above Picture is now ON VIEW from Nine till Six, at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond-street, for a limited period.—Admission, 1s.

MISS P. HORTON'S NEW ILLUSTRATIONS.—The SEASON will CLOSE AUGUST 15th.—Mr. and Mrs. GERMAN REED will give their NEW ENTERTAINMENT at the ROYAL GALLERY of ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street, every Evening (except Saturday), at 8; Saturday Mornings at 3.—Admission, 2s. and 1s.; Stalls, 3s.; may be secured at the Gallery, and at Cramer, Beale, and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street.

M. R. W. S. WOODIN'S LAST NIGHT in LONDON, MONDAY, AUGUST 17.—W. S. Woodin as Madame Ristori, in her most famous tragic character. W. S. Woodin's OLIO OF ODDITIES every Evening at Eight, except Saturday. A Morning Performance on Saturday at Three. Private Boxes and Stalls can be secured (without extra charge) at the Box-office, Polygraphic Hall, King William-street, Charing-cross.

MISS JULIA ST. GEORGE, at the WATERLOO ROOMS, EDINBURGH, every Evening this week, in her Musical and Dramatic Entertainment, HOME and FOREIGN LYRICS. The whole of the music by J. F. Duggan. To be had of all Musicians.

HIGHBURY BARN TAVERN.—The Chateau des Fleurs de Londres open every day. Dancing on the new monster platform to Grattan Cook's monster band. Commences at seven o'clock. Brilliantly illuminated gardens. Admission one shilling.

SPORTSMEN and GENTLEMEN of the ARMY and NAVY.—S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 29, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. Observe, opposite the York Hotel.—Portability, combined with great power, in FIELD-RACE COURSES OPERA, and general out-door day and night powerful Waistcoat-pocket PERSPECTIVE GLASSES, weighing only four ounces, each containing 12 and 18 lenses, constructed of German glass, will show distinctly a person's countenance at 23 and 3 miles. They serve every purpose on the Race-course, and at the Opera-houses. Country scenery and Ships are clearly seen at 8 to 10 miles. They are also invaluable for Shooting, Deer-stalking, and Yachting. Her Majesty's Coast-Guards are now making use of them as day and night glasses, in preference to all others; they have also become in general use by Gentlemen of the Army and Navy, and by Sportsmen, Gentlemen, Gamekeepers, and Tourists. The most powerful and brilliant Telescopes, possessing such extraordinary power that some, 34 inches, with an extra astronomical eye-piece, will show distinctly Jupiter's moon, Saturn's ring, and the double stars; with the same Telescope can be seen a person's countenance three-and-a-half miles distant, and an object from fourteen to sixteen miles. All the above can be had of larger and all sizes, with increasing powers, and are secured by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

THE ROYAL EXHIBITION, 1851, valuable, newly-invented, very small, powerful Waistcoat-pocket GLASS, the size of a walnut, by which a person can be seen and known 1½ mile distant. Country scenes and ships are clearly seen from 5 to 6 miles. Price 30s. Another kind of Glass, very inferior to the above, only 12s. 6d., to see a mile.—Messrs. S. and B. SOLOMONS, Opticians, 29, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (Opposite, opposite the York Hotel.)

EYESIGHT.—Optical Improvements, to enable persons at an advanced age to read with ease, and to discriminate objects with perfect distinctness.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians, have invented and patented SPECTACLE LENSES of the greatest transparent power. The valuable advantage derived from this invention is that vision becoming impaired is preserved and strengthened; very aged persons are enabled to employ their sight at the most minute occupation; can see with these lenses of a much less magnifying power, and they do not require the frequent changes to the dangerous effects of further powerful assistance. Persons can be suited at the most remote parts of the world by sending a pair of spectacles, or one of the glasses out of them, in a letter, and stating the distance from the eyes they can read small print with it, and those who have not made use of spectacles by stating their age.—39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel).

DEAFNESS.—A newly-invented Instrument for extreme cases of Deafness, called the Sound Magnifier, Organic Vibrator, and invisible Voice Conductor. It fits so into the ear as not to be in the least perceptible; the unpleasant sensation of singing noises in the head is entirely removed. It affords instant relief to the deafest persons, and enables them to hear distinctly at church and at public assemblies.—Messrs. SOLOMONS, Opticians and Aurists, 39, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W. (opposite the York Hotel.)

PULVERMACHER'S Medical ELECTRIC CHAIN (approved by the Académie de Médecine, Paris, and rewarded by the Great Exhibition), a discovery of extraordinary curative properties to which no pills or any other medicine can be compared. Any number in a family can use it, and convince themselves by seeing and feeling the wonderful phenomena it produces, how infallible and instantaneous are its effects. Thousands of cures show how remarkable yet truly natural and efficacious, it is in rheumatism, neuralgia (as head and tooth ache), liver complaints, indigestion, asthma, lumbago, gout, sciatica, deafness, colds, spasms, epilepsy, paralysis, and all nervous affections. Chains, 5s., 10s. 6d. The 15s., 18s., and 22s., free per post. Pulvermacher and Co., 73, Oxford-street, adjoining the Princess' Theatre.

TO TOURISTS AND SPORTSMEN. CALLAGHAN'S CRYSTAL PALACE PERSPECTIVE GLASSES, portable for the waistcoat pocket, yet powerful, to show objects at the distance of a mile. Invaluable to country residents. Price 12s. 6d. May be had at the bookstalls of Messrs. Smith and Sons, at the Railway Stations; or will be sent post-free on receipt of stamp or money-order payable to William Callaghan, Optician, 23a, New Bond-street (corner of Conduit-street).

OPERA, RACE, and FIELD GLASSES, in every variety of Size, Form, and Price, at CALLAGHAN'S, Optician, 23a, New Bond-street (corner of Conduit-street). Sole Agent for the small and powerful Opera-glasses invented and made by Voigtländer, Vienna. Deer-stalking Telescopes of all kinds.

OFFICERS returning to India are invited to inspect the large and varied assortment of MILITARY FIELD GLASSES, with all the recent Improvements, at CALLAGHAN'S, 23a, New Bond-street, corner of Conduit-street—N.B. Sole Agent for the Small and Powerful Opera and Race Glasses made by Voigtländer, Vienna. Deer-stalking Telescopes of all kinds.

THE LONDON and WESTMINSTER BANK ISSUES CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 each, payable at every important place in Europe. These notes are issued without charge, and they are cashed abroad free of commission. The Bank also issues, free of charge, Letters of credit on all the principal cities and towns in Europe. City Office, Lombard-street; Southwark; Westminster, 1, St. James's-square; Bloomberg, 24, High Holborn; Southwark; 3, Wellington-street, St. James's-square; Bloomberg, 24, High Holborn; 4, Stratford-place, Oxford-street; Temple-bar, 217, Strand. The rate of interest charged on deposits of £500 and upwards at the Temple-bar, or any of its branches, is now 5% per cent. J. W. GILBERT, General Manager.

ROYAL BOSTON YACHT CLUB ANNUAL REGATTA, AUGUST 20th, 1857.—A Splendid SILVER CUP (Presented by H. Ingram, Esq., M.P.) for Yachts not exceeding 50 tons. The Second Yacht, £5. A Purse of Sixteen Sovereigns for Yachts not exceeding 5 tons. Any Yacht entered in the second or third class, beating the first-class yachts, will entitle to the Cup. Open to Yachts belonging to Lincolnshire and the Wash, that shall belong to any authorised club. For particulars apply to Mr. J. MARSHALL, Secretary.—Clubhouse, White Hart Hotel, July 29th, 1857.

BAVARIAN GALLERY of ENAMEL CABINET PICTURES by Wustlich, Denninger, Langhamer, Schweitzer, and other eminent artists, now exhibiting, at 15, Maddox-street (corner of Bond-street), will close in a few days.

NOTICE.—The BAUARIAN GALLERY of ENAMEL CABINET PICTURES, 15, Maddox-street (corner of Bond-street).—The numerous visitors attracted to this exhibition overcrowding the rooms, the admission from this date will be to all not presenting cards of invitation. Purchasers must leave their pictures till the close of the Exhibition, which will terminate in a few days.

THE GREAT UNITED STATES CIRCUS, numbering 220 Men and Horses—the largest establishment in the world. Sole and only Proprietors, Messrs. HOWES and CUSHING.

This gigantic establishment, arrived from New York in the ship "Southampton," and landed in Liverpool April 20th, 1857 (see ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS of May 2nd). The only American Company travelling, and has no connection with any other establishment in England. The Company has been selected from the principal American Amphitheatres, and their performances are the most novel and varied ever seen, comprising Americans, Indians, and Arabs, forming a combination of talent at once unequalled and unapproachable. They will visit the following towns, entering in grand procession, preceded by the Apollonicon, or Musical Chariot, drawn by Forty beautiful cream-coloured Horses, driven in hand by Mr. J. P. Paul—a feat never before accomplished by any other person. There will be two performances each day, commanding at half-past two and eight o'clock:—

Monday, August 3, Bristol. Thursday, August 6, Bath.

Tuesday, " 4, Dito. Friday, " 7, Frome.

Wednesday, " 5, Bath. Saturday, " 8, Warminster.

And the principal towns of Wiltshire, Hampshire, Sussex, and Kent.

NOTICE.—Messrs. Howes and Cushing wish to caution the public against the imposition of small concerns preceding them, assuming the name "American Circus," and copying their bills &c., none having the most remote claim to anything American.

HENGLER'S GRAND CIRQUE VARIETE and GREAT EQUESTRIAN EXHIBITION.—The Star Company of Great Britain and matchless Stud of 60 Horses and Ponies, which for beauty and training are not equalled in the world. The Mammoth Circus erected for the Company's performance will be found most complete in the general arrangement; the splendid Coréege of Carriages and Horses will make their Triumphal Procession into Monmouth on Monday, August 3; Abergavenny, Tuesday, August 4; Breymour, Wednesday, August 5; Tredegar, Thursday, August 6; Merthyr Tydfil, Friday, August 7; Newbridge, Saturday, August 8; and Cardiff, Monday, August 10; and give Two Grand Representations in each town. Agent in Advance, Mr. T. S. Kinnear; Leader of the Band, Mr. W. Allen; Acting Manager, Mr. Geo. Francis; Director and Proprietor, Mr. Charles Hengler.

S. T. MARY'S HALL, Nos. 5 and 6, St. Mary's-road, Canonbury, Islington, English and French Institution for Ladies, on the principles of Queen's College, will REOPEN on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1857.—SARAH WITHCROFT, Principal.

LONDON MASTER BAKERS' PENSION SOCIETY.—Samuel Kidd, Esq., Patron.—THE FOUNDATION-STONE of the ALMSHOUSES (in connection with the above society), Lea-bridge-road, opposite the five-mile stone, will be laid on WEDNESDAY, August 5th, 1857, at two o'clock, by W. W. Waters, Esq., of Holland-street, Blackfriars-road, London.—The Committee, having arranged for the supply of a cold Collation, under a spacious marquee to be erected on the grounds for the occasion, particularly request that all parties desirous of obtaining tickets for the same will do so on or before Saturday, the 1st of August. Tickets, 6s. each. J. BRAITH, Hon. Sec. T. E. KNIGHTLEY, Architect.

EARLY-CLOSING ASSOCIATION.—TWO GRAND FEASTS, with extraarily additional attractions, will be held at the CRYSTAL PALACE on SATURDAYS, the 1st and 22nd of August, in Aid of the Funds of the Early-closing Association. Hour of Peeling, Ten o'clock. Admission One Shilling. Further particulars will be duly announced.

JOHN LILWALL, Hon. Secretary.

QUEEN'S HEAD HOTEL, HAWKHURST, KENT, four miles from the Ettingham Railway Station, South-Eastern Railway, delightfully situated; superior Apartments, moderate charges. Hawkhurst is celebrated for the salubrity of its air, picturesque views, and delightful rural retirement. Families boarded by the week, on reasonable terms. Orders for carriages to meet the trains must be sent to the above Hotel.

HOSPITAL for CONSUMPTION and DISEASES of the CHEST, Brompton.—The Committee have just been compelled, notwithstanding the greatest economy, to reduce the number of beds to 120. Contributions are earnestly requested to enable them to return to their full complement of 200 In-Patients by the 1st of November next. A donation of £31 10s., or £23 3s. annual subscription, constitutes a Governor. Contributions are received by the Hospital Bankers, Williams, Deacon, and Co., Dr. Drummond, and at the Hospital, by PHILIP ROSE, Hon. Sec. OSBORN P. CROSS, Sec.

HYDROPATHY.—A New and Extensive Establishment, named ILKLEY WELLS, has recently been opened for the reception of Patients and visitors, in the beautiful Valley of the Wharfe, six miles from Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire. It has been erected at a great cost, and is one of the neatest and most delightful residences for Invalids both in Summer and Winter. The Medical Department is conducted by DR. RISBANK, late Physician to the Ben Rhudding Establishment, and who, fifteen years ago, first introduced the practice of Hydropathy to this part of the country.—For further information apply for Prospects to MR. STRACHAN, Ilkley Wells, near Otley.

HEALTHY HOTEL RESIDENCE.—The QUEEN'S FAMILY HOTEL, 71 and 72, Queen's-road, Haymarket, near Kensington-gardens, is distinguished for bedroom purity and family comfort. At the table d'hôte, full board, 8s. per day, or £2 12s. 6d. per week, with the use of dining and drawing rooms. Private rooms, 3s. 6d. per day. Meals charged separately if preferred. Choice wines and spirits.

SMART'S WRITING INSTITUTION, 5, Piccadilly between the Haymarket and Regent-street.—Open from Ten till Nine daily. Persons of all ages received (privately) and taught at any time suiting their own convenience. Lessons one hour each. Improvement guaranteed in eight or twelve easy lessons. Separate rooms for Ladies, to which department (if preferred) Mrs. Smart will attend.—For terms, &c., apply to Mr. Smart, as above.

UN JEUNE HOMME FRANCAIS, âgé de 28 ans, parlant Anglais, appartenant à une très honorable famille ayant reçu une brillante éducation et fait ses études à l'Université de Paris, désire trouver une PLACE de PRECEPTEUR, dans une respectable famille Anglaise soit à l'ondre soit au dehors. Il donnerait des leçons de Français, de Grec, de Latin, et de Mathématiques. Il pourvoit même enseigner l'EQUITATION, l'ÉCRIME, la NATATION, la GYMNASTIQUE, et tout ce qui constitue l'EDUCATION COMPLÈTE DES JEUNES GENS. Il concentrerait volontiers à les accompagner dans les voyages. Il peut fournir les meilleurs renseignements, en France et en Angleterre. S'adresser par la poste, sous les initiales V. S., 50, Rupert-street, Piccadilly, Londres.

ESTABLISHED 1806. COUNTY FIRE OFFICE, 50, Regent-street, and 14, Cornhill, London.—Capital, £493,000. TRUSTEES AND DIRECTORS.

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The Hon. Arthur Kinnaid, M.P. Frederick Squire, Esq.

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The Rates of Premium charged by the County Fire Office are upon the lowest scale consistent with security to the insured.

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INDIA AND CHINA.

A SPLENDID DOUBLE NUMBER,

WITH ENGRAVINGS AND CONTRIBUTIONS

FROM SPECIAL ARTISTS AND CORRESPONDENTS IN CHINA AND CORRESPONDENTS IN INDIA.

WILL APPEAR IN

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

Published on the 15th AUGUST next, together with a

BEAUTIFUL COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.

The Two Whole Sheets and Coloured Supplement, price 10d.; Stamped, 1s.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1857.

THE telegraphic announcement of the anxiously-expected Overland Mail only reached the Government at an early hour on Wednesday morning, though some great commercial house in the City received similar information by one o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. In the interval the vaguest rumours were afloat, and caused such alarm as to produce a fall of five-eighths per cent in

mulated every year of a portion of his slender salary, he derives no benefit from the fund to which he has been compelled to contribute. It is only if he live and serve the State for ten years that the fund becomes available for his support if incapacitated by ill-health for the further performance of his duties; but if he die in the interval, or even after twenty, thirty, or forty years' service, no portion of the fund becomes available for the support of his widow or children. Is this just? The voice of public opinion, echoing the cry of the public servants, has answered in the negative. The Government, however, have replied in the affirmative; and the present Chancellor of the Exchequer, aided and abetted by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone, has refused to remedy the grievance. The result was their defeat by the significant majority of sixty. Lord Palmerston will, we trust, accept with as much grace as he can assume the verdict of the House in this matter. If the civil servants be overpaid, let their salaries be reduced, on due investigation and inquiry; but, whether underpaid or overpaid, or only sufficiently remunerated, let justice be done them in respect of their own earnings, and do not let the State rob them on pretence of doing them a kindness. If it be desirable and necessary—which we are quite willing to admit—that the civil servants of the Crown should be compelled to insure their lives for the benefit of their families, let them have the same advantages from the Government scheme as they would receive from an insurance company. To give less is an injustice. That injustice the Government has committed, and that injustice the House of Commons, by its vote, has determined to remove. We should think that a statesman of such tact, not to say generosity, as Lord Palmerston, will yield to the judgment of the House, so unequivocally expressed; and that the civil servants, after a long and arduous struggle, may congratulate themselves on having achieved a victory.

THE COURT.

The Court remains at Osborne, in anticipation of the visit of the Emperor and Empress of the French, who, according to the best advices, are expected to reach England on Tuesday or Wednesday next. Already several first-class line-of-battle ships have been ordered round to Spithead to remain on guard during the Imperial visit, which it is thought will not extend beyond Saturday.

On Saturday last the Queen and Prince Consort, accompanied by Prince Alfred, Prince Arthur, Princess Alice, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, embarked on board the *Fairy*, and steamed to Portsmouth. His Royal Highness went on board the *Alquis* troop-ship in the harbour to visit the detachment of the 3rd battalion of the Rifle Brigade, then embarked for India.

On Sunday, after attending Divine service with the Queen and the Royal family, the Prince Consort, attended by the Marquis of Abercorn and Captain the Hon. Dudley de Ros, embarked in the Royal yacht *Victoria and Albert*, and left for Antwerp, in order to be present at the marriage of her Royal Highness the Princess Charlotte of Belgium with the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, which was celebrated at Brussels on Monday.

On Monday her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Alfred, the Princess Royal, and Princess Alice, honoured Colonel and Lady Katharine Harcourt with a visit at St. Clare, near Ryde.

THE QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS.
This illustrious lady has continued her visits of inspection to most of the objects of interest in London and its vicinity during the past week, and has generally honoured some distinguished member of the aristocracy with her presence at dinner in the evening. On Thursday her Majesty went to Goodwood Races, and honoured the Duke and Duchess of Richmond with her presence at their beautiful seat. The Queen is expected to leave London on Monday, on a tour through the Highlands of Scotland. Previously to her Majesty's return to the Hague she will visit the Queen and the Prince Consort at Osborne.

THE PRINCE NAPOLEON.
The Prince Napoleon arrived at Killarney on Sunday last, and took up his quarters at the Lake Hotel. After a short delay he proceeded to inspect the Lower Lake from the Old Castle, by Tore Waterfall, and thence to the Mulgrave Barracks, on the new line, from which a bird's-eye view of the three lakes is obtained. His Highness then took boat and went through the Upper Lake, by the Eagle's Nest and Long Range, and by the Old Weir Bridge to Dinis Island, where fresh horses awaited him. His Highness then proceeded through the peninsula of Muross, where he embarked again, and visited Innisfallen and Ross Castles; and, taking boat again at Lord Kenmare's private quay, returned at seven o'clock to the Lake Hotel. On Monday his Imperial Highness arrived at the Imperial Hotel, Cork, in which city the Prince was received with much enthusiasm, and entertained by the Mayor at a grand banquet.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and the Princess Mary left town on Tuesday afternoon for Calais, en route for Switzerland. After passing a few weeks in that romantic country the Duchess will make a short stay at her château near Frankfort-on-the-Main.

His Imperial Highness Prince Peter of Oldenburg left Claridge's Hotel on Tuesday night, accompanied by Colonel Wulfe, for Berlin.

His Excellency the French Ambassador left town on Monday evening for Paris, on receipt of intelligence of the death of the Duke de Moskowa, son of the gallant Marshal Ney, and father of the Countess Persigny. The Count and Countess Persigny were on a visit at Nuneham Park when news of the dangerous illness of the Duke de Moskowa reached them. The Countess for the present remains in town.

Viscount and Viscountess Combermere have left town for Buxton.

Lady Holland gave a fête champêtre on Saturday afternoon, at her fine old mansion at Kensington, on which occasion the noble hostess was honoured with the presence of the Queen of the Netherlands, several members of the ex-Royal family of France, the Duchess of Cambridge, and a host of the fashionable world.

INAUGURATION OF THE NEW BATHING ESTABLISHMENT AT DIEPPE.—The town of Dieppe was the scene, on Saturday and Sunday last, of a series of fêtes given by the Mayor and municipality, to inaugurate a new bathing establishment. The expression "bathing establishment," however, does not give an adequate idea of the building. The structure unites a hall for balls and concerts, a reading-room, covered promenades, and the appliances for the games indispensable at Continental baths. The inaugural fêtes of Saturday commenced with concert in the afternoon and a ball in the evening. Both were crowded, as, in addition to the usual subscribers, a large number of invitations had been issued to, among others, the representatives of the French and English press. On Sunday the Mayor entertained his literary guests at a déjeuner at the Hotel de Ville. The déjeuner was succeeded by a regatta, in which several matches were tolerably well contested. The fêtes were brought to a conclusion by an illumination in the evening of the new bathing establishment, in which the characteristic taste of the French in matters of ornament was shown. A display of fireworks took place at the same time from the grim-looking castle situated on the high ground overlooking the baths, which is used as a barrack.

HENRY E. B. STOWE, a son of Professor Calvin E. and Harriet Beecher Stowe, was drowned in Connecticut river on the 9th ult.

MALIGNANT MOLLUSCA.—In Sowerby's "Popular History of the Aquarium" it is stated that Mr. Gosse having placed a large specimen of *Anthaea cereus* in the aquarium with three individuals of *Eolis papillosa*, found on visiting the tank one day, that one of the latter was busy eating the tentacles of the former, to which it clung tenaciously in opposition to endeavours made to pull it away. On his next visit, the two other *Eolida* had joined in the carnage. All three exhibited signs of great fierceness, adhering to parts between the anthers by the point of the foot, and stretching forwards to the point of attack, erecting and reversing their branchia. When removed to a considerable distance they returned to the charge, from any part of the vessel, as long as they remained in it.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

CITY OF LONDON ELECTION.—Baron de Rothschild having vacated his seat as one of the members for the city of London, in consequence of the rejection of the Parliamentary Oaths Bill by the House of Lords, the nomination of a candidate to supply the vacancy thereby occasioned took place on Tuesday at the Guildhall, when the Baron was again, for the fifth time, elected as a fit and proper person to represent the citizens of London in Parliament.

SOCIETY OF ARTS EXAMINATION.—On Saturday evening Lord Ebrighton distributed to the successful candidates from the evening classes belonging to the Polytechnic Institution the certificates which they had obtained at the late examination of the Society of Arts. Out of four hundred students who have attended these classes only fifty-two presented themselves for examination. It is, however, encouraging to find that forty-one obtained certificates. The students of the mathematical and chemical classes presented Dr. White and Mr. Buckmaster with testimonials. Viscount Ebrighton, Dr. Booth, Dr. Sayers, Mr. Leslie, and other gentlemen, addressed the meeting.

TOLL REFORM.—A deputation from Blackwall, on the subject of the Barking-bridge and Road Tolls, had an interview with Viscount Palmerston on Wednesday. Lord Palmerston (who listened with great attention to the statements of the deputation throughout) said that with regard to the foot toll it was no doubt a very objectional thing, and ought never to have been imposed. With respect to the general principle of the tolls, it was a subject of considerable difficulty and importance, but he would peruse the memorial, and give the matter his best attention.

LORD BROUHAM distributed the prizes to the successful students in the Faculty of Medicine of University College, London, on Wednesday.

ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE AUXILIARY SOCIETY FOUNDED BY THE RELIEVED PATIENTS IN AID OF ST. MARK'S HOSPITAL FOR FISTULA.—At its foundation, and for years after its establishment, that truly serviceable charity of St. Mark's Hospital was assailed by every kind of opposition. Among other misrepresentations it was stated that the patients were unkindly treated and little cared for. As an effectual answer to those calumnies the relieved poor of themselves formed an Auxiliary Society, which, through their exertion and that of their friends, has contributed by small subscriptions an aggregate sum of nearly £500—an example, we believe, without precedent, yet well worthy of imitation, more especially by those among the wealthy who have been relieved from miserable disease. St. Mark's Hospital owes its origin to the unwearied and disinterested, scientific, and useful labours of its honorary surgeon, Mr. F. Salmon; and it must have been no small gratification to that gentleman to partake of the substantial fare provided at the Highbury Tavern on Monday last, for nearly 150 persons, men and women, to whom he had been permitted, under Providence, to give, as it were, new life. The heartfelt manner in which the health of the honorary surgeon was received afforded satisfactory evidence of the affectionate regard in which his character is held. The chair was ably occupied by W. Eade, Esq., a member of the committee of management of the parent charity.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN THE METROPOLIS.—Last week the births of 779 boys and 852 girls, in all 1631 children, were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1847-1856 the average number was 1430. The mortality of the metropolitan districts exhibits an increase. The deaths registered in London were in two preceding weeks 988 and 1061; in the week that ended on Saturday last they rose to 1209. The rate of mortality now prevailing is as high as the average rate, although the period from which the latter is derived includes the last week of July in 1849, when epidemic cholera had spread to a considerable extent, and was fatal in 783 cases.

THE DELIVERIES OF TEA IN LONDON ESTIMATED FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 27 WERE 784,476 LB., BEING 59,226 LB. LESS THAN IN THE PREVIOUS WEEK.

FIRE.—ON SUNDAY SEVERAL FIRES, ATTENDED WITH GREAT LOSS OF PROPERTY, BROKE OUT AT DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE METROPOLIS; BUT, HAPPILY, NO LIVES WERE LOST. ONE OF THE FIRES—THE PREMISES OCCUPIED BY MESSRS. HEADON AND CO., WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IN BISHOPSGATE-STREET WITHIN—ORIGINATED UNDER SOMEWHAT SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANCES. A NUMBER OF GLOBULAR BOTTLES FILLED WITH CASTOR OIL HAD BEEN PLACED ON THE LEAD FLAT AT THE TOP OF THE HOUSE, AND ALSO ON RACKS ERECTED THEREON, FOR THE PURPOSE OF PURIFYING, WHEN BY SOME MEANS THE OIL BECAME IGNITED, AND GLOBE AFTER GLOBE FILLED WITH THE SAME MEDICINE ALSO BURST, ADDING TO THE FIRE DELUGE.—A FIRE, ATTENDED WITH LOSS OF LIFE, HAPPENED EARLY ON MONDAY MORNING AT NO. 14, HIGH HOLBORN. SOME OF THE OCCUPANTS EFFECTED A SAFE RETREAT. FOUR OR FIVE OTHER PERSONS WERE, HOWEVER, UNABLE TO PASS EITHER UP OR DOWN THE STAIRS, OWING TO THE VIOLENCE OF THE FLAMES. Fortunately, THE ROYAL SOCIETY'S FIRE ESCAPES FROM BEDFORD-ROW AND HATTON-GARDEN STATIONS, UNDER THE COMMAND OF CONDUCTORS EDWARD DUNK AND HARKWELL, CAME UP, AND THEY RESCUED A PERSON FROM ONE OF THE UPPER WINDOWS, AND TWO OTHER PERSONS FROM THE THIRD FLOOR. AN APPRENTICE WAS TAKEN FROM THE BACK PART OF THE PREMISES VERY MUCH INJURED FROM THE FIRE, AND WAS CONVEYED TO ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL. THE EFFORTS MADE FOR HIS RESCUE BY ONE OF THE FIRE-ESCAPE CONDUCTORS ARE DESERVING HIGH COMMENDATION FOR THE PROMPT ENERGY DISPLAYED. DUNK TOOK HIS ESCAPE DOWN GRAY'S-INN-LANE, AND BY HIS AID GOT OVER A HIGH WALL; HAVING UNSHIPPED THE LADDER, HE GOT OVER ANOTHER WALL EQUALLY HIGH; AFTER WHICH HE HAD TO REMOVE HIS LADDER TO ANOTHER PLACE, AND THEN JUMP A CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE. HE HERE FOUND THE APPRENTICE LAD ON FIRE FROM HEAD TO FOOT. DUNK PUT THE FIRE OUT, TOOK HIM ON HIS BACK, AND CARRIED HIM UP HIS LADDER, AND THENCE TO ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL. LITTLE HOPE IS ENTERTAINED OF THE POOR FELLOW'S RECOVERY. AN ELDERLY MAN NAMED CHAPEL WAS BURNED TO DEATH IN THE SECOND FLOOR. SEVERAL OF THE ADJACENT BUILDINGS WERE INJURED BY THE FIRE.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

TROOPS FOR INDIA.—THE GOVERNMENT HAS CHARTERED TWO CLIPPER SHIPS, THE *JAMES BAINES* AND *CHAMPION OF THE SEAS*, BELONGING TO THE BLACK BALL LINE OF PACKETS, TO TAKE 2000 TROOPS TO INDIA. THESE FAST-SAILING SHIPS, WHICH ARE THE LARGEST IN ENGLAND, ARE EXPECTED TO OSTRIP THE STEAMERS ON THE OUTWARD VOYAGE TO CALCUTTA. THE *JAMES BAINES* IS ONE OF THE SWIFTEST CLIPPER SHIPS IN THE KINGDOM, SHE HAVING MADE THE AUSTRALIAN VOYAGE IN SIXTY-THREE DAYS. TO GET THESE SHIPS READY TO SAIL TO INDIA WITH DISPATCH ABOUT 100 MEN WERE EMPLOYED UPON EACH VESSEL AT LIVERPOOL IN FITTING UP AND PROVISIONING FOR THE IMPORTANT VOYAGE. THE OWNERS CONFIDENTLY EXPECT THAT THE VOYAGE WILL BE COMPLETED IN SEVENTY DAYS. AMONG THE STORES IS A VAST QUANTITY OF LONDON PORTER.

VOLUNTEER BRIGADE.—A REVIEW OF A PORTION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL FORCE OF THE COUNTRY WILL TAKE PLACE ON MONDAY NEXT, UPON NAZING MEAD, CLOSE TO THE BROXBOURNE STATION OF THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY, AT ONE O'CLOCK P.M. THE BRIGADE WILL CONSIST OF THE HONOURABLE ARTILLERY COMPANY OF LONDON, OF WHICH THE PRINCE CONSORT IS THE COLONEL; THE SOUTH HERTS REGIMENT OF YEOARMY CAVALRY, COMMANDANT COLONEL THE EARL OF VERULAM; AND THE ESSEX YEOARMY ARTILLERY AND CAVALRY, UNDER THE COMMAND OF MAJOR PALMER. ON THE FOLLOWING DAY THERE WILL BE RACES AND GAMES UPON THE SAME GROUND.

LORD ROKEBY WENT ON MONDAY MORNING TO ALDERSHOT TO DISIBUTE THE SARDINIAN MEDALS TO THE OFFICERS AND MEN ENTITLED TO THEM NOW AT THE CAMP.

SIR CHARLES WOOD, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, HELD HIS LAST LEVEE THIS SEASON AT THE ADMIRALTY, WHITEHALL, ON THURSDAY.

THE OFFICERS OF THE SCOTS FUSILIERS GUARDS GAVE A BANQUET ON MONDAY EVENING, AT THE THATCHED-HOUSE TAVERN, TO COLONEL BERKELEY, WHO HAS EXCHANGED WITH COLONEL BROOK, OF THE 23RD REGIMENT, AND IS ABOUT TO PROCEED IMMEDIATELY TO INDIA. COLONEL MONCRIEF WAS IN THE CHAIR.

HORSES FOR INDIA.—THE EAST INDIA COMPANY HAVE DETERMINED TO HAVE RECOURSE TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE FOR A SUPPLY OF HORSES FOR SERVICE IN INDIA. THE FOLLOWING NOTICE TO THE SHIPPING INTEREST HAS ACCORDINGLY BEEN ISSUED FROM THE EAST INDIA HOUSE:—"Freight for Horses from the Cape of Good Hope for India.—Notice is hereby given to shipowners, colliers, and exporters of coal to the Cape of Good Hope, and others trading with that colony and with India, that the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope has authority to purchase such horses suited to cavalry purposes as may be procurable to the extent of 1000 horses, provided tonnage can be obtained for their conveyance to India. The Court of Directors of the East India Company therefore notify to the shipping interest in the United Kingdom that freight of that description may probably be in demand at the Cape of Good Hope."

A RURAL FETE WILL BE GIVEN IN NUNEHAM PARK, NEAR OXFORD, ON TUESDAY NEXT, IN AID OF THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' FUND. THE AMUSEMENTS WILL CONSIST OF ARCHERY, AND DANCING TO THE MUSIC OF THREE BANDS, AMIDST THE BEAUTIFUL RIVER AND WOODLAND SCENERY OF THE PARK. THE CHARGES, INCLUDING THE RAILWAY FARES, WILL BE VERY ECONOMICAL.

WESLEYAN CONGREGATIONAL UNION.—THE SCHEME WHICH WAS BROACHED ABOUT TWO YEARS AGO FOR AN AMALGAMATION OF THE WESLEYAN REFORMERS AND THE WESLEYAN ASSOCIATIONISTS, AND RESPECTING WHICH MANY MEETINGS HAVE BEEN HELD AND MUCH DISCUSSION EXCITED, HAS NOW PASSED INTO EFFECT, AND THE EVENT HAS BEEN CELEBRATED IN VARIOUS TOWNS OF THE KINGDOM BY THE MEMBERS OF THE RESPECTIVE BODIES WITH GREAT REJOICING. THE WESLEYAN ASSOCIATION HAS BEEN UPWARDS OF TWENTY YEARS IN EXISTENCE AS A COMMUNITY, AND NUMBERS NEARLY 20,000 MEMBERS, WELL ORGANISED; THEY HAVE NO CHURCH IN NEWCASTLE. THE WESLEYAN REFORMERS ARE LESS ORGANISED, BUT A MORE NUMEROUS BODY, RECKONING MORE THAN 40,000 MEMBERS. ALTHOUGH MANY REFORM CHURCHES HESITATE FOR THE PRESENT IN ACCEPTING ANY CONNECTION OR ARRANGEMENTS, PREFERRING COMPLETE INDEPENDENCY, IT IS UNDERSTOOD THAT GRADUALLY THE AMALGAMATION BODY JUST FORMED WILL ATTRACT AND INCORPORATE THE ENTIRE OF THE REFORM SOCIETIES, AND FORM ONE EFFICIENT METHODIST FRATERNITY OF NOT LESS THAN 60,000 MEMBERS.

CHURCH, UNIVERSITIES, &c.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—RECTORIES: THE REV. J. G. BRIGHTON, M.D., TO KENTSTOWN, IRELAND; REV. A. T. LEE TO CALDFORD, DERRY; REV. T. T. MACAN, M.A., TO BAILLIAGE; REV. F. G. WALKER TO KILMALOOGA; REV. J. S. WHITING, B.A., TO STORRINGTON, SUSSEX; REV. R. WYNNIATT, M.A., TO OAKSEY, WILTS. VICARAGES: THE REV. C. P. COTTER TO STANTONBURY WITH NEW BRADWELL, BUCKS; REV. J. SIMPSON TO SHAP, WESTMORLAND. PERPETUAL CURACIES: THE REV. A. IRVINE TO FIVEMILE-TOWN, CLOGHER; REV. J. E. JONES TO EGGLESTON, NEAR BARNARD CASTLE, DURHAM; REV. B. A. NEWCOMBE TO ST. MARK'S FREE CHURCH, DROGHEDA. CURACIES: THE REV. G. T. H. BARTON TO WELLS, DIOCESE OF OSSORY AND FERNS; HON. AND REV. G. W. BOURKE TO ALNWICK; REV. B. BRUNKE TO BALLYBOY, DIOCESE OF MEATH; REV. L. M. CARTER TO MILTOWN, DIOCESE OF ARMAGH; REV. J. C. COGHLAN TO BLESINTON; REV. T. COOPER TO CLONMORE, DIOCESE OF OSSORY; REV. E. S. CORRIE, M.A., TO ALL SAINTS', CHESTER; REV. S. CRAIG TO ATHBOY; REV. G. FRENCH TO TAUGHMACONNELL, KILLALAR; REV. W. H. L. GILBERT, M.A., TO LEIGHTON-BUZZARD; REV. H. J. GOLLOCK TO ST. MARY'S, CORK; REV. J. HAMMOND TO BALLYHALBERT, DOWN; REV. — HINDEY TO NEWTON ABBOT; REV. P. L. JAMESON TO MULLAGHGLASS; REV. W. JOHNSON TO MOIRA, DIOCESE OF DOWN; REV. J. N. LIGHTFOOT TO COFTON, DEVON; REV. A. LIKELY TO KILMACRENNAN; REV. J. D. MACDONAH TO UPPER LANGFIELD, DIOCESE OF DERRY; REV. J. MORGAN TO STRADBALLY, CASHEL (TEMP.); REV. C. MOLLOY TO ST. BRIDGET'S, DUBLIN; REV. T. ROE TO ROSENALLIS; REV. J. STAUNTON TO AUGHRIE; REV. O. J. TIBEAUDS TO BALLINGARRY; REV. T. WILLIS TO MOUNTSHANNON, DIOCESE OF KILLALOC. ASSISTANT CURACIES: THE REV. G. BRADLEY TO ST. MICHAEL'S, DUBLIN; REV. J. FAWCETT TO MONKS-TOWN; REV. T. MILLS TO ST. JAMES', DUBLIN. CHAPLAINCY: THE REV. J. CROFTON TO THE UNION OF PORTNAHSHANAGHAN. ASSISTANT CHAPLAINCY: THE REV. W. P. KERR TO SWIFT'S-ALLEY CHURCH, DUBLIN; REV. H. L. NICHOLSON TO THE MARINERS' CHURCH, KINGSTOWN. THE REV. G. WEBSTER TO BE READER AND PREACHER IN CORK CATHEDRAL. THE REV. C. J. BAYLY TO THE UNION OF TESSARAN, MEATH.

INCORPORATED SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING THE ENLARGEMENT, BUILDING, AND REPAIRING OF CHURCHES AND CHAPELS.—THE GENERAL COMMITTEE OF THIS SOCIETY—OF WHICH HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN IS PATRON, AND THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY PRESIDENT—MET ON MONDAY; THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ROMNEY IN THE CHAIR. GRANTS OF MONEY WERE MADE IN AID OF THE ERECTION OF SEVEN CHURCHES, AND TOWARDS ENLARGING OR OTHERWISE INCREASING THE ACCOMMODATION IN TWENTY-ONE CHURCHES, IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE KINGDOM. THIS WAS THE LAST MEETING OF THE BOARD FOR THE PRESENT SESSION, DURING WHICH THERE HAS BEEN A VERY CONSIDERABLE INCREASE OF APPLICATIONS, ENTITLING A CORRESPONDING OUTLAY ON THE PART OF THE SOCIETY.

THE OPEN-AIR SERVICES IN ST. PAUL'S, BERMONDSEY.—THESE SERVICES HAVE NOW BEEN BROUGHT TO A CLOSE FOR THE PRESENT. THE REV. WM. DUNCAN LONG, M.A., AGAIN PREACHED TO ANOTHER VERY LARGE AND ATTENTIVE AUDIENCE ON SUNDAY EVENING. DURING THE SUMMER ELEVEN SERVICES HAVE BEEN HELD, ATTENDED BY UPWARDS OF 6000 PEOPLE, AT WHICH MORE THAN 4000 TRACTS, &c., HAVE BEEN DISTRIBUTED. FOUR OF THESE WERE HELD ON SUNDAY EVENING, AND WERE ATTENDED BY ABOUT 1000 PERSONS EACH SERVICE.

THE SELECT COMMITTEE TO WHOM THE ECCLESIASTICAL CORPORATIONS BILL AND THE ECCLESIASTICAL COMMISSION, &c., BILL, WERE COMMITTED, REPORT "THAT THE OBJECT OF THE TWO BILLS COMMITTED TO THEM IS TO A GREAT EXTENT THE SAME, BUT THE COMMITTEE ARE NOT PREPARED TO RECOMMEND TO THE HOUSE TO PROCEED FURTHER WITH THE ECCLESIASTICAL CORPORATIONS BILL."

THE BISHOP OF LINCOLN PREACHED, ON THURSDAY WEEK, FROM A TEMPORARY PULPIT ERECTED IN THE CHURCHYARD OF NORTH HESLEY, LINCOLNSHIRE, ON THE OCCASION OF THE OPENING OF NEW SCHOOLS IN THAT PARISH. THE CONGREGATION WAS SO LARGE THAT THE CHURCH, WHICH HAD LATELY BEEN RESTORED, COULD NOT CONTAIN IT.

THE BISHOPRIC OF PERTH, AUSTRALIA.—THE CEREMONY OF CONSECRATING THE VENERABLE MATTHEW BLADGEN HALE, D.D., ARCHDEACON OF ADELAIDE, TO THE NEWLY-ERECTED BISHOPRIC OF PERTH, IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA, TOOK PLACE ON SATURDAY LAST, BEING THE FESTIVAL OF ST. JAMES, IN THE CHAPEL OF LAMBETH PALACE. THE CONSECRATING PRELATES WERE THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY, THE BISHOP OF LONDON, AND THE BISHOP OF RIPON.

TESTIMONIAL.—ON MONDAY A MEETING OF THE FRIENDS OF THE PHILANTHROPIC SOCIETY TOOK PLACE AT THE RESIDENCE OF MR. MONCKTON MILNES, M.P., FOR THE PURPOSE OF PRESENTING TO THE REV. SYDNEY TURNER, HER MAJESTY'S INSPECTOR OF REFORMATORIES, AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF HIS UNWEARIED ZEAL IN THE ESTABLISHMENT



H.M.S. "AGAMEMNON," 91 GUNS SHIPPING THE ENGLISH PORTION OF THE ATLANTIC SUBMARINE CABLE AT EAST GREENWICH.—(SEE PAGE 107.)

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

INDIA.

The Marquis of CLANRICARDE, in moving for papers, commented at great length on the Indian system of administration in all its aspects, and was replied to by the Duke of ARGYLL. After which several bills on the table were advanced a stage.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

Lord CASTLEROSE brought up her Majesty's most gracious answer to the address of the House of Commons with respect to the slave trade. The answer was ordered to be inserted in the journals.

In reply to a question from Sir De Lacy Evans, Mr. LABOUCHERE said he had received no official intimation of the occurrences which had taken place in the Legislative Assembly of the Ionian Islands. He had, however, seen private letters, from which it appeared that great excitement had prevailed in the Ionian Chamber, arising, he believed, from a petition from Mr. Montgomery Martin to that House, presented by Sir J. Pakington, praying that the Ionian Islands might be allowed to send a representative to the British Legislature. It would be the duty of the Government to look narrowly after the proceedings of the Assembly.

INDIA.

In reply to a question from Sir J. Pakington, Lord PALMERSTON said that Government had received no telegraphic despatch from India up to that moment.

Mr. DISRAELI then proceeded to call attention to the state of affairs in India, and moved for the production of the following papers:—“First, a copy of any minute or despatch addressed to the Governor-General of India by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, the late Major-General the Hon. G. Anson, dated on or about March, 1856, relative to the state of the Bengal army; secondly, a copy of a report on the organisation of the Bengal army, drawn up by the late Lieutenant-General Sir Charles Napier, and transmitted to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, K.G.” The right hon. gentleman said, that when first the insurrection broke out he felt it to be his duty to put some questions to the Government; and from the answers which he had received he could not help inferring that the Government vastly underrated the importance of the occurrences in India. It was stated by hon. gentlemen connected with the Government to be a mere military mutiny, and to this point he would direct attention. It was of indispensable importance that they should understand the causes of the outbreak, in order to arrive at the proper remedy; and it therefore became important to know whether, indeed, it was a military mutiny or a national revolt. The two points, therefore, requisite to be considered were—first, the causes of the revolt; and next, the best measures to be adopted for its suppression.

Hon. members were no doubt fully aware of the opinions of the fiery Napier, the sagacious Melville, and of Colonel Jacob, on the unsatisfactory condition of the Bengal army. For his own part, he believed the military revolt was less owing to professional grievances than to a wide-spread and deep-seated discontent, which, after alienating from us every influential class in the country, had at length drawn the army, which we had trained and disciplined ourselves, within its vortex. He believed that this discontent was to be traced to the change of policy which had taken place in the Government of India, a change which he should date from 1848. Prior to that time the policy was that of protecting the native Princes in their government as long as they observed the treaties that they entered into with us. Since then the policy pursued had been the very reverse. It had been the destruction of those nationalities, and the adoption of the dangerous system of annexation. This system was commenced on the demise of the Rajah of Sattara, whose adopted heir was set aside, thus violating a well-established custom of the East, and awakening alarm in the mind of every native Prince, which was not likely to be calmed on finding the territory of Sattara absorbed into the British empire. Another cause of discontent was said to be that the natives were alarmed at our tampering with their religion. There was no doubt great prejudice existed in England with respect to missionary enterprise in India, but he believed the disasters which had taken place could be in no way traced to missionary exertions. He believed the Hindus had no objection whatever to theological controversy, but they did object to missionary operations in connection with governing power; and an appearance of this connection had been held out. He had heard that the Bible had appeared in some of the Hindoo schools, and that even schools for females had been established, in violation of Eastern prejudices. A law had also been passed to prevent a man from losing his property on changing his religion; and an act had most imprudently been passed removing every legal objection to the remarriage of a Hindoo widow. Another source of suspicion was to be found in the establishment of an influential society at Calcutta for the propagation of the Gospel. The right hon. gentleman, after referring to other circumstances calculated to create suspicion and discontent in the minds of the native population, said that the crowning occurrence towards completing the discontent was the annexation of Oude, the great mass of the Bengal army being subjects of the King of Oude, and who lost many of the rights and privileges they enjoyed under their own Sovereign. There was then but a pretext wanting for the outbreak, and that was found in the greased cartridges during the absence of the British forces in Persia and China. It was impossible to believe that Government should not have been aware of those dangerous symptoms, and if they were not he could not see the use of a Government either in India or England. Believing that the outbreak was national, and not merely military, he was of opinion the measures of the Government were not adequate to the emergency. They should instantly send a Royal commission to India to examine into the grievances of the natives. A proclamation should be issued that the Queen would not sanction the violation of treaties or the disturbance of property, and that she would respect their laws, their usages, and customs. The right hon. gentleman spoke for more than three hours, and sat down amidst considerable cheering.

Mr. V. SMITH thought the three hours' speech which they had listened to with so much pleasure was calculated to do—not good, but much mischief. The great consolation they had on receiving the disastrous intelligence from India was that the revolt was not national; and of that consolation the right hon. gentleman sought to deprive them, without having the smallest ground for his assumption that the native Princes were our enemies. After lamenting that such a mischievous oration should have been made by the right hon. gentleman, he said that the first paper asked for was, he believed, not in existence; and the other was one on which the Duke of Wellington had not thought proper to act, and which, therefore, it was not advisable to produce. He then replied at some length to the arguments of Mr. Disraeli, and concluded by remarking that if the House had no confidence in the Government of India, either at home or in the East, they should strike at it at once; but if they had confidence they would then, he trusted, suffer them to proceed in their own way.

Sir E. PERRY praised the course pursued by Mr. Disraeli, who had argued the case dispassionately, and without the slightest attempt to give a party character to a discussion which he could not regard as being either inopportune or inconvenient.

Mr. CAMPBELL deprecated such motions as that before the House, which would have no other effect than that of embarrassing the Government.

Mr. WHITESIDE dwelt upon the opinions and predictions of Sir C. Napier, which were always slighted by the Government because he was of a fiery disposition; in other words, because he fearlessly expressed what he believed to be the truth; as if that should have been considered.

Lord J. RUSSELL said the discussion was not calculated to serve the interests of either India or England. He believed that no only Sir C. Napier but Lord William Bentinck and the Duke of Wellington had expressed opinions unfavourable to the state of the Bengal army, and that a strict investigation was necessary into the whole subject of the condition of the native soldier. We had, however, trusted too much to the native army, which might amount to perhaps 300,000 men, and he believed it would be far better to have 50,000 British troops and 100,000 natives than an army of double the number all natives. The first question for the House of Commons, however, was, that the Queen's Government ought to be supported, and some resolution should be come to with a view to give strength to the hands of the Ministry. He, therefore, moved, as an amendment, that an humble address be presented to her Majesty, assuring her Majesty that the House would cordially support her in any measures that might be necessary to suppress the disturbances in India, and in any steps which might be taken with a view to affording permanent tranquillity to that important portion of her Majesty's dominions.

Sir F. BARING seconded the amendment.

Mr. MANGLES did not believe that this was a national revolt, because as far as they had yet ascertained the facts they had received very general support from the native Princes; and from private letters he had himself received he had every reason to believe that the native population was by no means sympathising with the revolted sepoys.

Mr. LIDDELL asked the Speaker if the amendment was not wholly incongruous to the original motion?

Mr. AYRTON moved the adjournment of the debate.

The House divided, and the motion for the adjournment was negatived by a majority of 203 to 79.

Mr. AYRTON said at that late hour he would not go into the question, but must say that the country was indebted to Mr. Disraeli for the admirable manner in which he had brought the subject under the consideration of the House.

After some observations from Mr. HADFIELD,

Mr. DISRAELI replied, and withdrew his motion, satisfied with having placed his opinions upon record, and designated the line of policy which he believed the Government would be obliged ultimately to adopt.

After some remarks from Mr. T. BARING, commenting severely upon some of Mr. Disraeli's observations, and also upon the course he had pursued that night upon the affairs of India,

Lord PALMERSTON said he regretted that Mr. Disraeli should have selected such a crisis for bringing forward such a motion as that which

they had been discussing. He was willing, however, to let the speech of the right hon. gentleman go to the country with the antidote supplied by the speeches of Mr. V. Smith and Mr. Mangles. He would only say that he had seen the report of Sir C. Napier, which had nothing to do with the state of the Indian army, being altogether confined to the best mode of defending India from external attack, which Sir C. Napier at the time thought a possible occurrence. That report the Government did not think it right to produce; and he hoped the House would support the resolution of Lord John Russell, which he believed to be in accordance with public opinion.

Sir J. PAKINGTON said a portion of that report was, he believed, read by Mr. Mangles, and the noble Lord, therefore, ought to produce all the extracts that could prudently be produced.

Lord PALMERSTON said that he had no objection to give extracts.

Mr. DISRAELI said he would be satisfied with extracts.

The motion was then negatived without a division, and the amendment was unanimously agreed to.

The other orders of the day were then disposed of.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

THE FRAUDULENT TRUSTEES BILL.

This bill was read a second time, on the motion of the LORD CHANCELLOR, and after some observations from Lord BROUHAM and Lord WENSLYDALE.

Several other bills were advanced a stage.

MILITIA BALLOT SUSPENSION BILL.

On the motion for going into Committee on this bill, the Earl of ELLENBOROUGH suggested that further progress with this measure should be suspended until the arrival of the expected news from India. Intelligence he thought might be received rendering necessary an immediate embodiment of the militia.—Lord PANMURE contended that no cause existed for delaying the bill, which was then passed through Committee.

On the motion of Lord REDESDALE, it was resolved that no new bill, not a money bill, or considered specially important, should be read a second time in that House after the 7th of August.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

At the early sitting the SPEAKER informed the House that he had received communications from the agents of the petitioners complaining of an undue election for the borough of Dover; and also from the agents of the petitioners complaining of an undue election for the borough of Beverley, to the effect that it was not their intention to proceed with those petitions. It was then ordered that no further proceedings should be taken with regard to the said petitions.

Several private bills were forwarded a stage.

GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH BILL.

This bill was discussed in Committee, and considerable opposition offered to the measure. Ultimately Sir G. GREY consented to convert it into a mere Continuance Bill for one year, and under this arrangement the measure was allowed to pass through Committee.

On resuming at six o'clock,

Lord PALMERSTON (relying to Mr. Ewart) stated that the Government were still without further advices from India. A similar answer was given by his Lordship at a late period of the sitting to a question by Mr. Spooner.

Lord R. GROSVENOR, on account of the advanced period of the Session, withdrew his motion respecting the revision of the Liturgy.

MILITARY INSTRUCTION.

Sir DE L. EVANS enjoined upon the Government the necessity of providing a better system of education for officers in the army. He moved a resolution setting forth that a higher standard of professional instruction, and more complete provision for it than hitherto deemed requisite, ought to be established for the commissioned ranks of the army, but especially for the staff; that this would be best promoted by recourse to competitive examination of officers desiring to qualify themselves for the staff; by adopting the same principle, with such qualification as may be necessary, in examination of candidates nominated by the Commander-in-Chief for commissions in the cavalry and infantry; by preserving the present system of admission of cadets for the Ordnance Corps, by assured encouragements for proficiency and general fitness for advancement, and by the appointment of commissioners or a council of military and civilian members, empowered to direct the measures for accomplishing these objects.

Sir F. SMITH admitted the great importance of securing a better education among military officers. He thought, however, that this education should be given a practical tendency rather than be limited to intellectual and abstract knowledge.

General WINDHAM feared that competitive examination furnished a very inadequate test of military efficiency. The best qualifications of an officer were not of a character which official examiners could measure and appreciate. The gallant member proceeded to suggest various improvements in the general system of military organisation.

Sir W. WILLIAMS related instances showing the strictness with which the examining board at Sandhurst fulfilled their duties. He laid down the principle on which, in his opinion, the authorities should proceed, in order to secure an efficient class of officers for staff and other appointments in the military service.

Mr. PALE enlarged upon the injury suffered and injustice inflicted through the present system of army promotion, in which the claims of zeal and talent were regularly postponed to those of interest.

Sir J. RAMSDEN admitted that better military education was desirable, and that larger means should be provided for supplying and ensuring instruction among the rising class of officers. The Government accepted the responsibilities of this opinion, and were now engaged in perfecting a comprehensive scheme of education, which they hoped before long to lay before Parliament.

After a few words from Colonel NORTH,

Lord STANLEY agreed that competitive examination was inappropriate for the candidates for military service. Such a test, he believed, would deprive the army of many officers distinguished for bravery and zeal, though below par as respects mere book learning.

Mr. S. HERBERT observed that the competitive system was now under trial in the Ordnance Corps, and by the results he should be inclined to determine the application of that system to the line.

Major WARBURTON expressed his gratification at the commencement of the educational scheme promised by the Government to the army.

General CODRINGTON commented upon some of the details of the proposed scheme.

Lord A. CHURCHILL having spoken,

Lord PALMERSTON submitted that the resolution presented by Sir De Lacy Evans might be expeditiously withdrawn, as tending to fetter the discretion of the Government, who were actively endeavouring to carry out the object in view. The principles on which extended education should be provided among military officers were already in great measure established, and the details of the future scheme were being rapidly brought into practical shape. On some points the plan was still under consideration, and he trusted that the House would leave the matter in the hands of the executive.

Sir DE L. EVANS consented to modify his motion, by omitting the unreserved recommendation of the competitive principle, and in this shape the resolution was put and agreed to unanimously.

THE BANK ACTS.

Mr. GREER moved a resolution for instructing the Committee on the Bank Acts to extend their inquiry to any other enactments affecting currency and banking; but, after a few remarks from the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the motion was withdrawn.

GALWAY BOROUGH.

Colonel FRENCH moved that a new writ should be ordered to issue for the county of the town of Galway, that election having been declared void.—Mr. CLIVE opposed the motion, and moved as an amendment that an address should be presented to the Queen, praying for an inquiry into the existence of corrupt practices at the late and former elections for Galway borough. In support of this proposition the hon. member read various passages from the evidence collected by the Election Committee, of which he had been chairman.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for IRELAND and other members having spoken on the question, the motion for issuing a new writ was negatived without a division, and the amendment adopted.

COUNTY OF MAYO.

Colonel FRENCH then moved the issue of a new writ for the county of Mayo.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD called attention to the facts disclosed before the Election Committee, and moved as an amendment that the Irish Attorney-General should be directed to prosecute the Rev. Peter Conway and the Rev. Luke Conway, two Roman Catholic priests, who had, as it was alleged, interfered illegally in the late election for Mayo.

After considerable discussion (in which Lord Palmerston joined, supporting the amendment.)

The House divided—For issuing the Mayo writ, 29; against, 153.

The amendment was then put as a substantive motion, but

Mr. BRADY immediately moved the adjournment of the debate.

On a division this motion was negatived by a majority of 149 to 16.

The motion was then agreed to.

Mr. SCHOLEFIELD then moved that the issue of a writ for Mayo should be suspended during the present Session.

Another division took place, in which the motion was carried by 128 ayes to 21 noes.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The Smoke Nuisance (Scotland) Bill was passed through Committee.

SUPERANNULATION BILL.

The adjourned debate on the second reading of the Superannuation Bill was resumed by Mr. RICH, who opposed the measure, believing it to be imperfect, unjust, useless, and wasteful.

It would, he argued, lead to a serious expenditure, for which there was no plea of justice or necessity.—

Lord NAAS, who had brought forward the measure, explained and defended the bill at considerable length.—Mr. GLADSTONE opposed the bill, believing that the civil servants of the public, according to the principle of supply and demand, were over rather than under paid.—Mr. DISRAELI approved of the measure, considering that the rate of remuneration paid to the public servants ought to be occasionally revised.—The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER viewed the question in three aspects—as a matter of feeling, of justice, and of expediency. On the first ground he admitted that much might be said for the bill, but denied that it was either just or expedient.—The House divided, when there appeared: For the second reading, 171; against, 111: majority against the Government, 60. The bill was then read a second time.

BARON ROTHSCHILD.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in postponing the second reading of the Oaths Validity Act Amendment Bill, stated that Baron Rothschild contemplated a step which might result in that hon. member taking his seat without the necessity of obtaining an Act of Parliament.

The Court of Session (Scotland) Bill was read a third time and passed.

ELECTION PETITIONS BILL.

The House having gone into Committee on the Election Petitions Bill, Mr. B. OSBORNE stated various circumstances connected with the petition presented against his return for Dover, and which had been abandoned. Some clauses in the bill were passed, when, at a quarter to six o'clock, further progress was suspended.

Leave was given to bring in a bill continuing for another year the General Board of Health Act.

Lord R. GROSVENOR reported from the Gloucester City Election Committee that Mr. W. Price and Alderman Carden were duly elected.

INDIAN NEWS.

In reply to Mr. Hildyard, Lord PALMERSTON confessed that he could not explain why the Government despatches from India were only received in the course of that morning, though private persons had obtained advices in the course of Tuesday.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

TOWN AND TABLE TALK ON LITERATURE, ART, &c.

GERMAN artists—nay, and many English artists—are delighted to receive the hearty approbation which Dr. Waagen has just recorded in print in favour of the Art-Treasures Exhibition at Manchester. The learned Professor concludes a very useful little volume—"What to Observe in the Manchester Exhibition"—with this parting word of praise:—"I close," he says, "my observations with the wish that everybody who takes the slightest interest in the Fine Arts may profit by this first-rate, and probably unique, opportunity of having the greatest enjoyment and the amplest instruction." In some points critics, and those of note, will differ from the Doctor; thus, his quarrelling with a Jansen (the portrait of Sir John Pennington), and calling it a Vandyck, he will find very few to indorse; while hundreds will sympathise with the proper pride he expresses in finding so many approved judges confirming his opinion that the once so-called Ghirlanajo in Mr. Labouchere's collection is a genuine easel picture from the pencil of Michael Angelo. Mr. Labouchere may, indeed, be proud of his noble acquisition. The nation, shame to say, refused to purchase it even at a comparatively small sum. The then President of the Royal Academy, whose influence lost us also the Sir Thomas Lawrence drawings, was Sir Martin Archer Shee—a gentleman certainly a capital after-dinner speaker, most agreeable withal, but not much of an artist or a judge of art.

Authors are talking about a new dictionary of the English language which the great publishing-houses in London are taking up "in spirit congenial with the trade." A noble scheme (so it is called) has been laid before the Row and Albemarle-street, and the leading firms are committed to give us a new dictionary, to supersede Johnson and Richardson. We are to hear very little more of Johnson's Dictionary, or Richardson's Dictionary; and, as for Webster and Todd, they are to disappear as authorities, and the quotation prices at which they will soon sell at Sotheby and Wilkinson's, and Willis and Sotheban's, will be lamentably low—a "fearful sacrifice quotation." Then the Philological Society, with Trench, and Furnivall, and Coleridge, have a proposal with respect to the present state of English lexicography. The society has formed within itself a special committee, for the purpose of collecting English words and idioms hitherto unregistered. The committee invite communications and distribute rules. They at first very properly confine their labours to the less-read authors of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and call attention to the un-worked mines for dictionary-makers of authors of repute, like Philemon, Holland, Henry Moore, and Bishop Hacket. Thus some competent person is to read certain authors for words alone, and to extract such words with due attention to the passage and the page, and contribute the result to the society. The idea is most excellent. Take an instance from their illustrations of their plan. Then the earliest examples given in Johnson or Richardson of the word "yacht" is from "Cook's Voyages," leading the student to believe that a yacht was a novelty early in the reign of King George III.—which, indeed, it was not, for Evelyn mentions it in his "Memoirs" as a yacht or pleasure-boat just one hundred years before. One suggestion we will add, that the committee should instance certain words for which they are anxious to obtain the earliest examples of their use. We will name two in which Johnson and Richardson are sadly deficient—*Toast* (a health) and *Toad-eater*. Now, if any correspondent will give us any printed example of the use of the former word prior to 1680, and of the latter prior to 1740, we shall be obliged, in common, we believe, with our many readers. The secretary of the society is Derwent Coleridge, Esq.; his address "Philological Society, Somerset House." Careful readers cannot send too many dated and paged instances, which we hope the society will print on one side only, and on thin paper, for the sake of enabling its members and the public to paste the additional illustrations in their copies of Johnson and Richardson.

Playgoers of the Charles Lamb school had a real treat on Wednesday last at the Adelphi in seeing a veteran and deservedly a public favourite, T. P. Cooke, in his part of *William*, in Jerrold's admirable drama of "Black-eyed Susan." Though turned three score and ten, and enjoying the ease which his labours have given largely, we are happy to think, in aid of his retirement, and therefore out of practice, he returned to the part like a fine-specimen sailor of five-and-twenty, and danced the hornpipe like Sir Philip Sidney's shepherd, who piped as if he never would grow old. And what admirable English acting it was! It made even Buckstone funnier than usual, and the lessee of the Haymarket is never barren of fun. This "In Remembrance Fund" must be mounting up. It is already £2000. That authors can efficiently help their own craft in *memoriam* matter is a striking illustration.

The talk of the studios relates chiefly, if not entirely, to the Westminster Hall competition for the Wellington monument in St. Paul's. The prevailing opinion seems to be that the exhibition is not a favourable illustration of the state of British sculpture. There is not any original conception in the whole range, and it is a large one, of competition models. There is more of Farrance than Flaxman, more of Gunter and Grange, than of the great masters. The Duke is almost invariably mast-headed, with all the New-road allegorical attendants which have served sculptors for how many centuries. There is little to show that the mind has been at work as much as the hand. The modelling is often good, the leading idea too often either puerile or threadbare. Will the judges copy the example of the committee for the Nelson monument in Trafalgar-square? It was the Duke who decided that Nelson's monument should be Railton's column. Perhaps General Codrington or General Windham may decide in this instance; or what objection could there be to a naval hero—say Sir Charles Napier?

Who can answer better than Mr. Murray the teasing question which is put to us at every dinner party—"When are we to have Dr. Livingston's work?" Not this term, said a mild wag from one of the Inns of Court, for it is an interminable long time in coming out. Hot weather is said to be peculiarly provocative of bad legal puns.

ELECTION PETITIONS.—A bill, as amended in committee, for regulating the presentation and withdrawal of election petitions was printed on Monday. It is provided by this measure that any petitioner desirous of withdrawing his election petition may petition the House for that purpose, setting forth the grounds for such withdrawal, and thereupon, by leave of the House, the petition may be withdrawn, the petitioner being only liable in such case to the payment of the costs of the sitting member or other party complained of. Any one not completing his recognisances to proceed, or withdrawing his petition without leave, as aforesaid, to pay double costs to sitting member or party complained of, or any party admitted to oppose the prayer of such petition; the agent presenting such petition to be personally liable to the payment of such costs. No petition for leave to withdraw is to be received unless an affidavit made by petitioner and his agent that such withdrawal is bona fide, and without compromise or collusion. The agent for conducting or opposing an election petition must be first admitted as a Parliamentary agent.

TOLLS ON PERAMBULATORS.—The question, "Are perambulators liable to toll?" has been decided before the magistrates at Totnes. The decision was in favour of the nursery, and the tolltaker was condemned to the costs.

MUSIC.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The coming week will bring the performances at this theatre to a final close, the last night being fixed for Thursday next. On Monday "La Figlia" will be played for the last time, together with the last scene of "Lucia." On Tuesday there will be a concluding performance of "Don Giovanni," making the run of this opera during the present season thirteen nights in all. The "Nozze di Figaro," with a cast almost as strong as that of "Giovanni," will be once more performed on Wednesday, and the permanent favourite "La Traviata," with the National Anthem and the first act of the "Puritani," will close the performance on Thursday, August 6th; after which we understand that the principal members of the company will immediately commence their promised visits to the chief provincial towns.

The following is an account of the provincial campaign of the operatic stars:—Piccolomini, Spezia, Ortolani, Belatti, Bellotti, Benaventano, Rossi, and Giuglini will appear in Italian operas at Manchester, from 10th to 15th August; Bradford, 17th August; Bristol, from 20th to 24th August; Plymouth, 26th to 28th August; Liverpool, 31st August to 4th September; Glasgow, 7th, 9th, and 11th September; Edinburgh, 8th and 10th September; Dublin, 10th October.

THE LYCEUM closed last night, with "La Favorita," and the little Italian comedy "La Colericca," in which Madame Ristori appeared. At this theatre there are to be no extra nights or reduced prices.

AT THE SURREY GARDENS there has been a "grand Military Festival," in aid of the fund for the benefit of Mrs. Seacole—a lady who has well earned the nation's gratitude for services (though in a humbler sphere) akin to those which have shed such lustre on the name of Miss Nightingale. A committee, composed of many of our most distinguished military men, are engaged in testifying the feelings of the army towards her, in the form of a substantial provision for her and her family; and the arrangements of this military festival, given under their auspices, were committed to the experienced hands of M. Jullien. It consisted of musical performances on the evenings of Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday. The orchestra was immense, formed by Jullien's own band, together with the bands of the regiments of Guards, the Royal Engineers, the Royal Artillery, the Royal Marines, and the 11th Hussars. Among the vocal performers were Madame Rudersdorf, M. and Madame Gassier, and Mr. Sims Reeves. The music was of that description which is generally heard at Jullien's entertainments; but the various full pieces, especially the military quadrilles, were performed with extraordinary power and effect. The gardens and the splendid music-hall were crowded every evening; and Mrs. Seacole, as soon as she was recognised, was greeted with loud cheers and every demonstration of enthusiasm.

AT the approaching Worcester Festival, the general arrangements of which we mentioned last week, the programme of the Thursday evening's concert contains an interesting novelty—the overture to Mr. Frank Mori's new MS. opera of "Ginevra," a work not yet brought before the public. We have had the means of judging of the merits of this opera, which, when known, will raise still higher the reputation of this distinguished composer.

ITALIAN OPERA AT THE PRINCESS' THEATRE.—A series of Italian operas, under the direction of Mr. Beale, is to be given at the Princess' Theatre at the close of the present dramatic season. The company will include Madme. Grisi, Madme. Alboni, Madme. Gassier, Signor Mario, Herr Formes, and other distinguished artistes from the Royal Italian Opera and Her Majesty's Theatre. In every instance pains will be taken to give full effect to the music by strict attention to orchestral and choral accessories.

MR. AND MRS. HOWARD PAUL are giving their comic and musical entertainment, "Patch Work," at Bath and Bristol, with much success. This entertainment is compounded of singing, music, dramatic portraiture, anecdote, wit, whim, and fancy, and altogether forms a two hours' elegant and agreeable amusement.

THE THEATRES, &c.

ADELPHI.—The regular management of this theatre has again resumed business on its own account; and on Monday Mr. B. Webster, Madame Celeste, Mr. Wright, and Mr. P. Bedford reappeared in Bourcicault's new drama, "George Darville." All were well received; and, perhaps, the pathos of Mr. Webster and of Madame Celeste was never more powerfully illustrated. Wright, with his little family, was also in good humour. Mrs. Arden played *Patty*, in place of Miss Wyndham, who has succeeded from the theatre.

Wednesday was devoted to the Jerrold Fund. "The Rent Day" and "Black-eyed Susan" were performed. This is the last of the tributes to his memory announced in the original programme. It was distinguished by especial peculiarities highly honourable to all concerned. For instance, the parts of *Martin* and *Rachel Heywood* were supported by Mr. Webster and Madame Celeste; that of *Silver Jack* by the veteran Mr. H. Wallack, its original representative. *Polly Briggs* found her match in Mrs. Keeley; and *Hysop* in Mr. Paul Bedford. Mr. T. P. Cooke shone gloriously in *Wm.*, played with youthful vigour, and astonished even his admirers. Miss M. Oliver played *Susan*, and Mr. Buckstone *Gnatbrain*. With such casts, the two pieces went "merrily as a marriage-bell." Mr. Albert Smith, too, delivered an address, which was written by Mr. Tom Taylor.

HAYMARKET.—A juvenile lady, by name Miss Anna Maria Quin, who has recently been performing in Australia, made her debut here on Wednesday as the six characters in "The Actress of All Work." We are informed that she is but nine years old, and have no doubt but that she is a clever little girl, with some remarkable eccentricities both natural and acquired. Miss Quin also pronounces French tolerably, and dances exceedingly well. We cannot, however, commend the exhibition as judicious, because not likely ultimately to prove beneficial to the young artiste.

ST. MARTIN'S HALL.—Mr. Henry Mayhew opened, on Monday, what he calls a "Curious Conversazione," and which consists of personations selected from our street eccentricities. He informed his audience (which was numerous) that he had enjoyed many opportunities of witnessing in real life the characters which he was about to represent. He then assumed the garbs of a Costermonger, a Jew, a Street-patterer, a Professional Beggar, an Old Watercress Seller, and the Punch and Judy performer. In all these he was much applauded; and, for the wit, humour, and histrionic skill combined in it, his entertainment deserves success.

COLOURED SUPPLEMENTS OF THE "ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS."

(To the Editors.)

PROBABLY most of your readers will recollect the Coloured Engravings usually issued with some of your Numbers. I have now to inform you of a most extraordinary purpose they have served in one of our Eastern Isles. A brother of mine, who was lately travelling in Ceylon, happened to enter a Buddhist temple in the neighbourhood of Colombo. While the high priest was conducting him through it, he came to a sort of shelf or low table where the various articles offered to the god are deposited by his followers. What was his surprise on finding, amidst a marvellous collection of articles, the three Coloured Engravings of the Queen, Lord Cranworth, and the late Speaker of the House of Commons, which had no doubt been solemnly offered to him by a devotee! It is hardly possible that any other copies of these could have met with so singular a fate.—D. D., Liverpool.

ELECTION SATURDAY AT ETON.—The Eton College annual festival took place on Saturday last, and was attended by a large assembly of nobility and gentry from all parts of the kingdom. At eleven o'clock, the time announced for the commencement of the speeches, the upper school displayed the usual numerous and brilliant company of rank and fashion. The whole of the speakers without exception displayed much eloquence and rhetorical skill, particularly Mr. Cleasby, Mr. Mott, Mr. Stanley, who were warmly applauded. At three o'clock the grand banquet took place in the ancient hall of the College. At seven o'clock, the company having repaired to the Brocas, the boats were manned by their respective crews, who, after pulling to Windsor-bridge, left for Surley Hall. All the crews landed at "Surley" and partook of the customary *al fresco* repast, and after drinking the usual complimentary toasts they again manned their boats and returned to Windsor, where they were greeted by the cheers of thousands of spectators, who lined the bridges, wharves, and every available spot on the banks of the Thames. The display of fireworks by M. Coton, which followed while the boats rowed before the spectators, was of a more splendid character than usual. Shortly after ten o'clock the band played the National Anthem and the boys returned to the College.

MODELS FOR THE MONUMENT TO THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON, IN WESTMINSTER HALL.

We now proceed, as promised last week, to notice in detail the principal designs for the Wellington monument, a second visit having confirmed our impression of the extravagant multiplication of figures. In fact, the large sum of £20,000 has created an impression on many artists' minds that a simple design could not absorb this sum. Hence the profusion of Deaths, Histories, Victories, and Britanniæ. They have thought only of form, and not of colour; and have altogether ignored the fact of the poverty, bareness, and dulness of the interior of St. Paul's, as contrasted with St. Mark's of Venice, Sultan Moeyed of Cairo, &c., where the beauty arises very much from brilliancy of colour and value of material, such as porphyry and mosaic. Another difficulty has been not to repeat or recall the existing statues of the Duke, of which there are so many all over the country.

No. 11 is of most ornamental early Renaissance; but this style is shown rather in the bas-reliefs than in the contours, which are comparatively simple. But we apprehend that this style would not agree with that of the Cathedral.

No. 36, with the motto "Past away," we thought charming, and free from crowding of objects. It represents gates being closed by an allegorical figure. The Angel of Death completes the tale; and History, in another corner, records the deeds of the hero in appropriate pathos, purity, and simplicity: none of the designs gave us more satisfaction than No. 36.

No. 78, "Deeds not words," is a sarcophagus surmounted by a cope. A recumbent effigy of the hero lies in the sarcophagus, and the whole is surmounted by a female figure deposing a laurel wreath, in which the artist has attained a graceful tranquillity of effect.

No. 76, A mausoleum in a parallelogram, with bas-reliefs, representing the triumphs of Wellington. They are of so great merit and purity that we presume the artist to be a sculptor by profession. We are informed by a placard that all the objects represented on this tomb are intended to illustrate one great and sublime moral, that all human greatness must terminate in death. The figures on this design are numerous but admirably harmonised. The design of the tomb itself appears to be a transfer of a not uncommon antique type.

Nos. 57 and 60, with the motto "Studens," are of a similar design to each other, and apparently by the same hand. On the base are the faint outlines of a sarcophagus, and above are allegorical figures, combined with an architectural design which is well filled up without crowding or incongruity. In the centre we find History recording the character of the Duke, and informing mankind that "Peace was his aim, Duty was his guide, Genius and British Valour his means." But we think that the inscriptions ought to have been either all in English or all in Latin, and not a mixture.

No. 48, "Du Courage," is a sarcophagus placed below a triumphal arch, which is crowned by a statue of the Duke. Allegorical figures of Truth and Duty impose hands on the sarcophagus. The arch here comes in with good effect, and the figures are not too many for the architectural design. This is more than we can say for No. 44, which is topheavy from its angelic appendages. One may suppose immortal females to be transparent, or without specific gravity; but, as a simple matter of contour in plaster, we conceive that No. 44 has still his grammar of proportion to learn.

In No. 38 the artist has fallen into what we conceive to be a solecism. We have the mortal remains of the hero recumbent on a sarcophagus, and the man himself in full vigour standing on the first floor. The Duke of Wellington performed many wonderful feats, but certainly not that of being dead and alive at one and the same time.

Surely Nos. 8 and 31 were intended to be caricatures. It is more agreeable to praise than to condemn; but how could the authors of those productions suppose that they could cause anything but laughter?

Notwithstanding these incongruities, there are several designs in this collection which, if executed, will not be unworthy to find a place in the noblest of the temples reared by the genius of Wren. We remark No. 21, as distinguished by a severe antique serenity and elegance as well as an agreeable symmetry. The hero is represented on a pedestal, and the attendant figures below on the angles.

Most of the monuments represent Wellington only as a warrior. No. 19 attempts to give him in the double function of warrior and legislator. One set of allegorical figures represents War, Victory, &c., with reliefs of Waterloo and Assaye. Another set represents Commerce, Legislation, Plenty, Industry, &c. In this monument we were pleased with the base, which is not overcrowded with figures.

No. 14 appears to us to have very great merit, but we are afraid that it is not likely to be popular. It represents the Duke, in his field-marshall's uniform, reposing in the sleep of death, and above the tomb an architectural baldaquin of the Byzantine style, with round stilted arches. This is not to be executed in marble, but in the most brilliant colours; i.e., porphyry columns, mosaics, &c. In this way the £20,000 would be expended in a rich and brilliant manner; but retaining simplicity of design, and without that vulgar multiplication of allegorical figures, a fashion introduced by Michael Angelo in his tomb of the Medici, and carried to extravagance by Bernini and other men of the sei cento. Unfortunately the style of the Lower Empire is decidedly unpopular. But this design is susceptible of great beauty of colour.

We have praised those which seem to us to attain simplicity without baldness or poverty of invention, which is, in fact, the most difficult feat in sculpture and architecture; but there are many designs that are admirable in part which we have not particularised. How excellent, for instance, the lower part of 65, were the statue in the upper part a good one and disengaged of angels and flags!

Most of the designs are too lofty even for St. Paul's. What that cathedral wants is, not vast monuments, but a few more of rich materials.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOMETER.		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
	Re-entered Corrected.	Tempera- ture of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relativ- e Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minim- um read at 10 A.M.	Maxi- mum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	
July 22	29.933	65.5	58.9	80	0	59.8	75.3	SW. W. NW.	273 .050
" 23	29.965	68.6	61.7	80	7	59.8	78.8	SW. WNW.	253 .006
" 24	29.972	69.4	61.3	77	1	58.7	79.7	SSW. SW.	518 .000
" 25	29.851	64.1	52.0	67	4	59.8	74.3	SW. W.	347 .000
" 26	29.975	62.9	49.1	63	5	49.0	73.8	SW. W.	202 .025
" 27	29.890	66.4	58.2	76	7	..	74.8	SW. W.	429 .001
" 28	29.983	62.9	52.3	70	4	60.0	72.4	W.N.W.NW.	198 .410

The daily means are obtained from observations made at 6h. and 10h. a.m. and 2h., 4h., and 10h. p.m., on each day, except Sunday, when the first observation is omitted. The corrections for diurnal variation are taken from the tables of Mr. Glaisher. The "Dew-point" and "Relative Humidity" are calculated, from observations of the dry and wet bulb thermometers, by Dr. Apjohn's Formula and Dalton's Tables of the Tension of Vapour. The movement of the wind is given by a self-recording Robinson's Anemometer, the amount stated for each day being that registered from midnight to midnight.

MADEMOISELLE VICTOIRE BALFE.

We mentioned last week Mademoiselle Balfé's first appearance in her second character, *Lucia*. She repeated this performance on Tuesday to a crowded house, and with (if possible) even increased success. Her self-possession was greater, and she was able to

music; and, at an early age, evinced an inclination for the stage. She studied the pianoforte, first at the Conservatoire, and afterwards in London, under our eminent teacher, Sterndale Bennett, by whose lessons she became an excellent performer. Her father having tried her voice, and resolved to have her instructed in the art of singing, she was placed in 1853 under the care of Signor Garcia, with whom she practised the *solfeggio* for two years. Balfe took her to Italy that she might prosecute her studies there; but, after some time, not approving of the system of tuition now pursued in that country, he took her further musical education into his own hands. The fruits of well-directed study, as well as her natural gifts of voice and talent, have been conspicuous in her public appearances since her débüt, a few weeks ago, at the Royal Italian Opera. When she first came forward in the "Sonnambula" she had never sung before an audience even of friends; yet she exhibited all the method, finish, and style of an accomplished vocalist; while her graces and attractions, with her singular dramatic genius, at once gained the favour of the public, and gave the promise—we may almost say the assurance—of a most brilliant career.

GRAND FETES AND CRICKET MATCH AT ENVILLE HALL.

THE Enville fêtes have obtained a celebrity far beyond their immediate neighbourhood. They are the talk and marvel of the midland counties—an annual gift from a noble Lord to the toiling thousands of the "black country"—a modern realisation of those fairy splendours which the Caliph Haroun Alraschid set before his people in "the golden prime" of the "Arabian Nights."

For five years the kind liberality of the noble owner of Enville Hall and its unrivalled gardens has provided these costly entertainments for the gratification of his many friends and poorer neighbours; and each year it has seemed as though the point of perfection had been fully reached, and that nothing more was left to be achieved. During the last twelve months considerable improvements have been effected in various parts of the gardens, and important additions have been made to their extent, as well as to their numberless attractions. The gardens and pleasure-gounds are nearly one hundred acres in extent (this is exclusive of the woods and sheep-walk); and, when we state that the illuminations in the more ornamental portions of the gardens are spread over a space of fifty acres, such of our readers as have not had the good fortune to be spectators of the magical scene will be enabled to form a slight idea of its grandeur, and of the extensive character of the necessary constructions.

The first cricket match of the season (between the Household Brigade and Lord Stamford's side, assisted by professional players) came off during the first week of the present month; but the illuminations and the fireworks were sadly interfered with by the unpropitious state of the weather. The second and concluding fête of the season began on Thursday last, and will end this day (Saturday). The illuminations of the gardens and the fireworks (weather permitting) were to take place on the first night of the fêtes. As we gave an illustration of a similar scene in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for August 2nd, 1856, we have this year illustrated the Enville Cricket-ground, from a drawing by Cuthbert Bede. As it is the largest and best cricket-ground in the world, a short description of it may not be unacceptable or out of place. It is, perhaps, needless to state, that it has been laid out at the sole expence as well as from the designs of its noble owner, who is the President of the Marylebone

Club, and who, in addition to this official position, occupies a high place in the cricketing world as a bowler, batsman, wicket-keeper, and fielder. Lord's cricket-ground is seven acres in extent; the Enville ground is upwards of eleven acres. Of this the space levelled for play is six acres and a half, which space throughout its whole extent is literally as smooth and even as a billiard-table, and is, of course, only kept so by the most constant care, and by the continual use of the

mowing-machine, drawn by horses with clogged feet. This level space is kept free for play, as is the rest of the ground, except the upper portion near to the hall, where the spectators assemble and the tents are pitched. Lord's ground, however, is not like the Enville ground, a perfect level throughout its whole extent, but varies as much as three feet from the horizontal line. The Enville ground, therefore, takes the precedence of Lord's, and must be accounted the finest cricket-ground in the world. The view, to a spectator standing on its lower side and looking up towards the hall and gardens, is exceedingly picturesque. During a match a range of snowy tents, surmounted by flags of various hues, is pitched upon the upper side and to the right of the ground. These snowy tents dotted over the sunny green ground, the bright waving flags, and the players in their cricketing flannels and scarlet and blue dresses, give great variety of colour to the scene; while nothing can be finer than the dark background of the wooded heights, relieved by the gleaming glass of the great conservatory, and the upward rush of the fountains sparkling far above the tree-tops.

The present cricket match at Enville is between Lord Stamford's Twenty-two and the All England Eleven. Next week we shall be able to record the result of the game, which, with the illuminations of the gardens, has during the last three days been the theme of conversation in the midland counties, and attracted many thousands to Lord Stamford's charming Staffordshire seat.

SKETCHES OF STAGE FAVOURITES. MR. WEBSTER.

THERE is some value in a theory; it at least implies reflection, which is a fact to one's advantage, and is always a good key to a mystery until a better can be found. We have a friend who always connects the drama's success in the past century with the actor's universality. The age of Garrick, as he affirms, was that of a family of Garricks, all of whom proved their relationship in a remarkable degree. Actors in that day could play everything. They left their identity at home, as they did their best coat or their cheque-book, and merely carried to the theatre a certain personal mechanism which was to be filled for so many hours with the feelings, thoughts, and habits of another race of beings. They performed a nightly metempsychosis, in which they passed into other shapes, or were the poet's legatees, who, in order to possess his wealth, changed their names, and rank, and bearing, though without the aid of Parliament. And what was the cause of this? Those were eminently the days of Shakespeare—of that poet who ranks the first, because he is the completest; because he reflects the human mind in its entire constitution of the real and ideal, of the passionate and thoughtful, arising out of its union of the finite with the infinite; and so it was felt that a universality which was so distinctive of the bard was only proper and becoming on the part of his interpreters.

There is something feasible in this, only there is the fact of our own time. We love Shakespeare as much as they did, and play him quite as often; but the actors of our day are altogether special. They abjure all such present themselves in groups as distinctly comic and tragic as we see in a Dutch battle-piece, where some are carousing and others committing murder. They have all the exclusiveness of chessmen—each has his own move, and stands in his own square. They are as careful of their identity as though they expected to be sworn to.

But we are told that all this is owing to our age, which demands



MRS. VICTORIA BALFE, OF THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY HERBERT WATKINS.



THE CRICKET-GROUND AT ENVILLE.

this speciality, whether in science or in art, and that our actors but conform to the general necessity. To us it is more than this: it seems a case of birth—we could fancy them born to order, for the peculiar things they do, that they have been actually as much bespoke as either cutlery or cottons. We are almost urged into believing that actors, like certain animals, undergo their revolutions, and die out and are replaced by new and distinct races. But, if so, we are consoled. If the Garricks and the Hendersons rank as the mastodons of the past, we can still detect their faculty, however lower in degree—that of a wide and true perception which designates the artist, and accept it as a proof that the race is not extinct, but is destined at some future day to revive and fill the stage. We are happy in being able to point to two decided instances—that of Mr. Phelps, as the most various illustrator of Shakspeare; and that of the plastic and genial Webster, who, in the region of the actual, seems equal to the representation of all being whatsoever.

An actor of this class must be a favourite of nature. He can attain little to eminence unless he be gifted with a mechanism in face, and voice, and person, which can respond to his wider vision; nor when he is so favoured will his gifts be of use to him, unless subjected to due discipline. Unlike the actor of temperament who thrives on his individualism, the artist is a worker who is rarely allowed to rest. His power only arrives after years of arduous exercise; and, unlike other artists, the painter or musician, in whom the mind asks the aid but of a single limb or organ, the eye or ear, the hand or voice, the actor uses his whole person, and his power consists in the sum of its entire capability. He must thus study every branch of his laborious profession, and more than one have begun its rudiments in their most material form. They have commenced with learning pantomime as the grammar of expression, and then enlarged their studies, until every effort was connected, each telling upon each with some increase of force or freedom. Woodward in the last century was a notable example. He began life as a harlequin, but gradually rose into the drama until he arrived at a variety only inferior to Garrick's. Elliston's, again, was a training nearly as practical; and, more memorable still, Charles Kemble, who inherited so much of Garrick's power, before he attained to his *Benedict*, his *Faulconbridge*, and *Hamlet*, had been schooled in *Don Juan*, and even *Three-fingered Jack*!

Mr. Webster has been no exception to this salutary rule. Possessed of a mechanism which, in comedy at least, has had no recent superior, a highly expressive face, and a compact and pliant person, he also began his art in its most practical form, and, by a long course of study in every attitude of character, has risen to his present perfect mastery of expression. It is now some thirty years ago that he first appeared at Drury Lane, in the humblest walks of the drama, and evinced that faculty which has raised him to his present reputation. He always developed character. Everything in his hands bore the stamp of a conception; and, however trifling or transient, never failed to make its mark. And success in his case was always a name for variety. In looking back over these years, we can scarcely detail the throng of his motley assumptions. They remind us of a crowd of Hogarts, where the mass is overpowering, though each face is individual—old age and youth, fops and vulgarians, cockneys and countrymen, misers and gamblers, blacklegs and priests; Welshmen, Dutchmen, and Scotchmen; Negroes, Jesuits, and Jews, their habiliments would form a wardrobe for any ordinary theatre. Nor are we alluding in these cases to mere sketches of character—they were thorough embodiments, as warm and finished in their treatment as they were truthful in conception.

Some aspects of his acting we would especially refer to. We have contrasted on our stage the actors of art and temperament. We have acknowledged how very rarely these qualities are joined. Mrs. Glover, in recent years, was the only signal instance. Mr. Webster has emotion, but it is chiefly of one kind; he has humour, but it is not abundant; his pathos, on the contrary, is unequalled on the stage; it flows as from a fountain, and is capable of the most delicate as well as the homeliest expressions. We would point but to a single evidence—his performance of the poor author in the comedy of "Masks and Faces." We have seen nothing in our time so entirely affecting—nothing so unforced, or involving so much art—in being as true to its own time as it was faithful to humanity. Another of his distinctions is his ability to pass from characters of the most vehement emotion, such as *Tyke*, to others where emotion is entirely suppressed. He is the great representative of still-life on the stage. His only rival is Charles Mathews; but the latter rather depicts the apathetic and exhausted; the former, on the contrary, the passionate, but restrained. He may be said to have originated this peculiar view of character in his performance of the Jesuit in the charming comedy of "The Housekeeper;" and he has worthily developed it in his portraiture of *Lavater*, and still more grandly of *Tartuffe*. To succeed even moderately in the chef-d'œuvre of Molière would have been thought fame enough by some of the old-school comedians, and to have rendered

MR. BENJAMIN WEBSTER AS "GEORGE DARVILLE."—DRAWN BY LOUIS BULEWSKI, FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.



with disgust for the stage, and made his first bow as an actor in the part of *Thesalus*, in "Alexander the Great," at Warwick, under the management of Mr. Watson, the younger, with whom he was engaged to play second violin in the orchestra, little parts, and harlequin, at a salary of twenty-five shillings per week. After various adventures in England and Ireland, incidental to the life of a stroller, he came to London, where he was engaged at one theatre or the other for several years, playing very indifferent business, until the sudden illness of Mr. Harley gave him a chance of establishing himself as a low comedian, by undertaking the part of *Pompey*, the clown, in "Measure for Measure," at two or three hours' notice, when it was revived at Drury Lane with an exceedingly strong cast in 1825. His success was unequivocal, as the newspapers of the day will testify. From this time we may date his rise, for shortly afterwards he was engaged by Mr. Morris, for the Haymarket Theatre, and made his first appearance there on the 15th of June, 1829, in an admirable farce written by Mr. Poole (the celebrated author of "Paul Pry," &c.), and called "Lodgings for Single Gentlemen." In his present sphere at the Adelphi, which he has made quite as successful as the one he has relinquished, he has still a great field before him in the production of that mixed drama to which we have alluded, and which we believe will be as acceptable to a large section of the public as it would be adapted to the application of his various ability.

B. B.

FLIGHT OF HAY.

A CORRESPONDENT writes, July 25th, from Pen-y-Garoden, Denbighshire:—"The accompanying Sketch represents a phenomenon which was observed by some haymakers, at two o'clock yesterday, in a field in my occupation, where a quantity of hay, apparently about half a ton, was seen sailing in the air, at height above which they said they had ever seen crows fly, which caused it to be mistaken for a flight of birds. The day was very calm, and the hay separated slowly as it passed along, dropping in wisps, larger or smaller, as they stood observing it. A large mass now lies on the middle of a field of turnips adjoining. On inquiry this day I find that the hay was taken up from a field about half a mile distant; travelling on in a north-easterly direction, it caused much consternation while passing over the town of Wrexham, five miles distant. It should be added that the hay at that time travelled in a contrary direction to the wind, which was moderate, and from the north-west."

YUCCA GLORIOSA IN FLOWER.

A CORRESPONDENT has favoured us with a Sketch of a Yucca Gloriosa, now in flower in the garden of the Rectory, Slymbridge, Stonehouse, Gloucestershire. This Yucca was planted by our correspondent's predecessor in the Rectory garden about twenty-three years since, and flowered for the first time in 1851, when the panicle reached a height of six feet, and bore during the time of its flowering more than 700 blossoms. In 1852 two new shoots appeared in the parent plant, and it is from one of these that the present flower-stem has been produced. The growth of this stem, from its first appearance, about five weeks previous to the time the sketch was taken, had been increasing at the rate of two or three inches in the course of twenty-four hours, and had then probably reached its greatest height—measuring seven feet from the base to the crown of the panicle. More than five hundred buds were counted, of which fifty are now expanded. As this Yucca is in great vigour, and the flower-stem has already resisted both high winds and heavy rains without injury, it is not improbable that the number of blossoms fully expanded at one time will exceed the amount above mentioned, and, by the elegance of their shape and their cream-coloured tint, merit the specific distinction by which the plant is known.



FLIGHT OF HAY IN DENBIGHSHIRE.

it as perfectly as it came from his hands would have fallen to the lot of few of them. We think it the triumph of his career. We can describe it only as reminding us of a Polar volcano. It was fire covered with ice. Every trait of it was significant—the stealthy, cat-like tread, the pallid face in which the eye seemed the only thing alive, the calm tenor of the voice, which implied the extinction of all emotion, giving truth to every expression of humility or sadness, and contrasting the more strongly with the lurking passions when betrayed. These were but a few of the many evidences of a clear insight into the poet, and of the actor's attainment to the rank of a legitimate comedian.

We might also briefly refer to a peculiar field in which Mr. Webster may be almost said to stand alone—we allude to the mixed drama, or romance of actual life, of which the French stage has latterly been so strikingly prolific—a class of piece which, hovering midway between the romantic play and the ordinary melodrama, with much of the passion of the one and the movement of the other, offered to the powers of James Wallack their most appropriate field, and since his retirement has found but one illustrator that was willing to succeed him. We would refer to Mr. Webster's performance of *Richard Pride, George Darville* (our Sketch represents him in that character), and his remarkable embodiment of *Belphegor* in the play of "*Paillasse*"—a piece of acting which we contrasted with that of Frederick Lemaitre, and in the two great essentials of manhood and pathos we assert his superiority. But the play itself is a marvel; so remarkable in its construction, and so profound in its idea, as well as so distinguished by scenes of interest which we hold to be unequalled in the whole range of the modern drama.

We have now to consider another aspect of Mr. Webster's career—that of his claims as a manager. It is hardly necessary to say that on the retirement of Mr. Morris he became the lessee of the Haymarket Theatre, and directed it for sixteen seasons, until his recent withdrawal to the safer sphere of the Adelphi. We are among those who have always thought that his claims during this period have never been fully recognised. We believe that he rendered good service to the drama in raising a summer theatre to the rank of a winter one, in stocking it as he did with the best talent of the metropolis, and employing the best writers to develop his resources. He thus established a home for his art when it was driven from its old abodes of Drury Lane and Covent Garden; and, whatever his success, it was but the result of his skill and energy. We need not say that we little expect to see again the array of talent which he collected on these boards. Macready, Warde, Phelps, Wallack, Farren, Strickland, Wrench, Reeves, Buckstone, Charles Mathews, and Tyrone Power; Miss Faust, Mrs. Glover, Mrs. Clifford, Mrs. Warner, Mrs. Sterling, Mrs. Humby, and Miss P. Norton. But he had his bad seasons notwithstanding, and yet he still maintained his ground, and fulfilled all his obligations with rectitude and cheerfulness. His conduct towards authors deserves especially to be noted. It was his paramount desire to develop a modern English drama, and, in addition to the employment of the best writers of the day, Knowles, Bulwer, Jerrold, Marston, Bourcier, Bayle Bernard, Mark Lemon, Tom Taylor, and others, making his outlay on authorship amount to very nearly £2000 per annum—a sum which we believe is unequalled in the annals of the stage—he also resolved on the experiment of a prize comedy for which it will be remembered he offered £500, and generously divested himself of the right of a refusal; and, if the result was a failure which did as little to require him as to raise the fame of untried dramatists, still his intention is to be recognised, and perhaps stands out the stronger on account of its disappointment.

We shall be brief, as is our wont, upon the facts of his personal history. He was born at Bath, on the 3rd of September, 1800. His parents were natives of Yorkshire, and well descended, his father being the representative, by his mother's side, of the family of the Buckes, who, after the Battle of Bosworth Field, retired into Yorkshire with the Duke of Norfolk, one of whom wrote a vindication of the life of Richard III., quoted in "Walpole's Historic Doubts," and various histories. This book is now very scarce. The subject of this memoir was educated for the navy, having had a commission given him for either that or the army by the late Duchess of York, but the peace prevented his entering the service, his father well knowing the slowness of promotion in those "piping times;" he was then compelled to turn his attention to music and dancing, which he soon relinquished

YUCCA GLORIOSA IN FLOWER.

THE PRINCES OF OUDE.

(See the Engraving at page 121.)

At page 71 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS for July 18 we gave a memoir of "Oude and its Royal Family," and the circumstances which have led to the visit of the Queen of Oude to this country. The news just received from India of the implication of the ex-King of Oude in the conspiracy which has led to the Indian mutinies, his lodgment in Fort William, and the disarming of his followers, invests the history of the Royal Family with additional interest.

By aid of a very fine photograph, by Mayall, of Regent-street, we are enabled to engrave the portrait group at page 121. The two sitting figures represent the Princes in their full Court costumes, which present a blaze of diamonds, and are worn only on state occasions, such as the recent presentation to the Queen of England. They each wear the same sort of high coronet cap of gold and jewels, but ornamented with a few small feathers, and without the silver ornaments peculiar to the crown of the Queen. The young Prince is magnificently decorated with jewels, the dress itself being composed of cloth of gold.

The young Prince, or, as he is more ceremoniously styled, his Royal Highness Mirza Hammid Ally Valeo Ahud Behadoor, is the son and, as the Oudians still delight to call him, the heir-apparent of the deposed King of Oude. The second crowned head is that of his uncle and military adviser, his Royal Highness the General Mirza Mohamed Jowad Ally Seconder Hushmut Behadoor. To the right of the engraving we see the King's chief Ministers of State, in the persons of Moulavee Musseehood Deen Khan Behadoor and Jaleesood Dowlah Behadoor. The more obsequious figure to the left is that of Hydur Jung Behadoor, the interpreter.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

GOODWOOD has well kept up its ancient fame this year. Chevalier d'Industrie, who made a great impression by the style in which he forced the running for two miles in the Ascot Cup, bowled over his half brother Zuyder Zee and Mostissima easily enough in the Gratiwicks; Blanche of Middlelie, a daughter of Melbourne (whose sunset is a very brilliant one), and Hobbie Noble's celebrated dam, was first for the Ham; while a daughter of Teddington and Maid of Masham, as fine a cross as the stud could produce, received 6 lbs. and ran sixth and last! Lord of Lorn, who was a good deal better prepared than he was at Ascot, brought Mr. Merry back a considerable part of the 710 gs. he paid for him, in the Lavant; Gin, the winner of the July (5 lb. extra), being last; and Fazzoletto just staggered home on three legs first for a £750 stake, a half-length in front of Minnie, who calculated on breaking him down. This splendid animal was so big as a two-year-old that he was not trained, and nothing but the utmost skill on the part of John Scott could have nursed his faulty sinew so as to bring him a victor through five out of his six races, making £6520 in all. Lord of the Hills won back 600 sovs., about a third of his yearling price, at last, owing to Drumur's remarkable kicking exhibition. Tournament also won by a head against thirty-three over a T.Y.C. course; and Leamington, with nearly two stone more than he carried at Chester, and quite unnoticed in the betting, repeated his last year's victory for Aldercroft in the Stakes.

Next week has a large number of meetings on its list—to wit, Birmingham, on Monday; Ripon, on Monday and Tuesday; North Staffordshire, on Tuesday and Wednesday; Brighton, from Wednesday to Friday; Plymouth, Airdrie, and Edgware, on Thursday; and Ulverstone, on Friday.

Only four out of twenty-two lots were sold at the Burleigh sale, which has quite a buying-in notoriety; and Phlegon and Ambrose returned to their stables unsold, as they have done these three years back; the highest bid being 600 gs. for the Pocohontas filly, and the highest sale 300 gs. for a Stockwell colt. Part of Sir Joseph Hawley's stud comes to the hammer on Monday, and includes "the chestnut mare bought as Poison" (a qualification which has been puzzling the racing world) and eight brood mares, four yearlings, and seven horses in training. It is strange how completely the terrors of the "cherry jacket" have vanished since it ceased to be connected with Tyfield. Lord Derby and Lord Glasgow have matched their foals of this year (eight against eleven) for 1000 h.f. at Doncaster in 1853, and Lord Lanesborough and Sir Robert Peel have made a great A.F. 2000 h.f. for the same year between Antinous and Mazzini; so that, what with the great entries everywhere, turf prospects are buoyant to a degree. Ignoramus is to appear in public no mere till the St. Leger; and, as Blink Bonny will hardly dare to give him 2 lb., Saunterer seems to have a very clear stage at York. Black Tommy's sale price is 2000 guineas, but he has not a single engagement. According to his Epsom running, he is at least 2 lb. better than Blink Bonny, and hence his handicap chance is a very forlorn one.

Henry Mason, late first whip to the Linthgow and Stirlingshire hounds, is promoted to be huntsman, and Charles Roberts, late the South Oxfordshire huntsman, is to be his first whip. We are sorry to hear that Mr. Morrell has lost the bay horse, Golumpus, for which he gave 260 guineas at Mr. Morrell's sale. Seventeen of the M.F.H. committee have confirmed the judgment of the stewards in the "Cheshire difficulty." The country seem to have offered, at the instance of the latter, very handsome terms to Captain Mainwaring, on condition that he will give up the hounds on the 1st of August; but the Captain, in the teeth of his M.F.H. membership, still declines to be bound in the slightest degree by the opinion of the stewards; and it seems likely to become an assize matter.

Regattas will be as thick as blackberries next week. First come Great Grimsby and Twickenham, on Monday; then Swansea, on Tuesday and Wednesday; the Royal Yacht Squadron, on Tuesday and Thursday; the Royal Thames National, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday; Shrewsbury Town and Devonport, on Wednesday; and the Royal Yorkshire Yacht Club, on Wednesday and Thursday.

The great match of the week has been that between the U.A.E.E. and the A.E.E., at Lord's. The latter was beaten by 27 on their first innings, in spite of G. Parr's 48; but the 36 made by that great bat in the second innings, added to 46 each by Diver and Tinley, gave the United 187 to tie, and fairly broke their hearts. Wilshere's bowling was also so very destructive that actually seven wickets went down for eleven runs, and they could only rub off 54!

On Monday the old Etonians play the old Harrovians at Lord's. Surrey and Sussex are pitched against England on the same day at the Oval; and the Gentlemen of Sussex play the Gentlemen of Hants at Southampton. The elevens have not a very busy week, as the All England only meet twenty-two of Boston and district on Thursday; and the United, Mr. Vyse's twenty-two, at Luton, on the same day.

GOODWOOD RACES.—TUESDAY.

Craven Stakes.—Alembic, 1. Tame Deer, 2.
Gatwick Stakes.—Chevalier d'Industrie, 1. Zuyder Zee, 2.
Lavant Stakes.—Lord of Lorn, 1. Wilton, 2.
Sweepstakes.—Woodmote, 1. Admiralty, 2.
Ham Stakes.—Blanche of Middlelie, 1. Maid of Kent, 2.
Fifty Pounds.—The Prophet, 1. Haymaker, 2.
Sweepstakes.—Fazzoletto, 1. Minie, 2.

WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Madame Cliequot, 1. Grand Duchess, 2.
Sweepstakes of 300 sovs. each.—Lord of the Hills, 1. Drumour, 2.
Stewards' Cup.—Tournament, 1. Unexpected, 2.
Cowdray Stakes.—De Ruyter, 1. Chanticleer f., 2.
Goodwood Stakes.—Leamington, 1. Gunboat, 2.
Handicap Plate of 100 sovs.—Peeping Tom, 1. Special License, 2.
Drawing-room Stakes.—Tiptop walked over; Colonist saved stake.

THURSDAY.

Sweepstakes of 200 sovs.—Toxophilite, 1. Cyma colt, 2.
McComb Stakes.—Lord of Lorn, 1. Vandyke, 2.
Goodwood Cup.—Monarque, 1. Risber, 2.
Sweepstakes.—Target, 1. Humming-bird, 2.
Findon Stakes.—Perfection, 1. Sunbeam, 2.

CRICKET.

The Gentlemen of England v. The Gentlemen of Kent and Sussex.—On Friday (last week) this match was brought to a conclusion in favour of England: Kent, 1st innings, 54; 2nd innings, 82. England, 1st innings, 342.

Eleven I Zingari v. Twenty-two Noblemen and Gentlemen of the Houses of Lords and Commons.—This match was played at Lord's ground on Saturday last, in the presence of a numerous company. It was only a one-day match, and was decided by the first innings in favour of I Zingari, they being in a majority of the "Legislators" of 79. At the drawing of the stumps the score stood as follows:—Lords and Commons, 1st innings, 115; 2nd innings, 67. I Zingari, 1st innings, 194.

County of Surrey v. Oxfordshire.—This match, which was in favour of Surrey by 78 runs, was played on Thursday and Friday last, on the Surrey Ground, Kennington-oval.

All England Eleven v. Twenty-two of Wakefield and District.—This match was brought to a conclusion on Saturday at Wakefield, and the result gave the victory to the Eleven by 13 runs, the score being—England, 69 and 49—total, 118; Wakefield, 72 and 33—total, 105.

A match was played at Victoria Park on Saturday last, between the Stornoway (Messrs. Allan and Badgers) v. the St. Paul's Amateurs (Messrs. J. F. Pawson and Co.), which was decided in one innings, when the former proved victorious, with 11 runs to spare. The following is the score:—Stornoway, 104; St. Paul's Amateurs, 93.

All England v. United: This match was brought to a conclusion on Wednesday, at Lord's, in favour of England by 133 runs. The following is the score:—England, 1st innings, 99; 2nd innings, 214. United, 1st innings, 126; 2nd innings, 54.

Etonians under Twenty against Harrovians under Twenty: This match was played amidst an immense concourse of persons. The following is the score:—Etonians, 1st innings, 70; 2nd innings, 40. Harrovians, 1st innings, 118.

AQUATICS.

The Port of Plymouth Royal Regatta, which took place a few days ago appears to have been in all respects a great success. There was a liberal attendance of yachts, and the entries in every match were well filled up. The first race was for trawlers. The first prize (£10) was won by the Baron, and the second (£6) by the Queen and Craft. King Crispin was the third boat; but, owing to her not having sailed under the regulations, the third prize (£3 with a gratuity of £1) was divided between her and the Robert Emmett. For the Town Plate (of fifty sovs.), to be sailed for by yachts of any rig, four vessels started—Wildfire being declared the winner. The next race—a piece of plate value £25 presented by the Prince Consort, with a purse of ten sovs. added, to be sailed for by yachts of fifteen and not exceeding thirty tons—was won by the Secret. A purse of fifteen sovs. was carried off by the Ethel. One of the most striking incidents of the day's amusement, and which excited a great deal of interest, was a race of four-oared gigs, rowed by women. Three boats were entered for this race. The fair dames of Saltash maintained their ancient renown, rowing in a manner that would have done credit to crews of the opposite sex. The Daring (Elizabeth Furnace) was the winner by about half a boat's length. Several other sailing and rowing matches concluded a day's sport which (says a local paper) "from beginning to end was not marred by a single drawback."

The Leander and Westminster Eights: The annual dinner given by the Leander Club at Putney to the Westminster Eights took place on Monday. The crews met off Renshaw's; and, as is usual on such occasions, "in a jogging up together," the pace of the boats of the respective clubs became so accelerated as to assume the appearance of a trial speed. The party sat down to the usual plain cold collation at the Star and Garter, and broke up at an early hour.

The City of London Annual Regatta, under the patronage of Mr. W. A. Ross, Alderman, came off on Monday. It was a pair-oared race in three heats for a purse of sovereigns and other prizes, each waterman taking a landsman. W. Mathews and R. Holloway were the winners.

Mr. Wentzell's annual regatta for some very excellent silver prizes took place on Monday, and was won by Messrs. Walker and Sutcliffe.

An excellent scullers' race came off last Saturday evening between E. Eager and R. Groves, watermen's apprentices—the one of Chelsea and the other of Wandsworth. The match was for £10 a side, from Putney to Barnes railway-bridge. Eager won by four or five lengths.

A double scullers' race took place on Saturday evening, from Putney to Battersea-bridge, Messrs. E. Nash and W. Barrett being the victors.

A scullers' race for £60, one of the fastest ever rowed below bridge, took place on Tuesday, from North Woolwich to Limehouse Hole. The competitors were Charles Childs, a caulk, of Limehouse, and Thomas Pocock, a waterman, of Lambeth. At Millwall a skiff fouled Childs, and unshipped one of his sculls. Pocock won by four lengths.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

The contents of the Overland Mail from India and China—though less unfavourable than might have been anticipated—have had considerable influence upon the market for public securities this week. Large Bear operations have been entered into both for money and time, and prices have given way fully one per cent. Adverse exchanges and stagnant trade reports are the leading features of the commercial news just at hand. At Calcutta, the rate was 2s. 2d. to 2s. 2d.; at Madras, 2s. 2d.; at Bombay, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 2d.; and at Shanghai, 7s. 3d. to 7s. 5d. These quotations show a large profit on the shipment of silver from England; hence the demand for that metal has considerably improved, and the quotation for bars has advanced 3s. 8d. or to 61d. per ounce. It is now admitted on all hands that future shipments will be on a most extensive scale, £700,000 being already engaged for the next packet; and that we shall be compelled to send large quantities of gold to the Continent to purchase silver, as the arrivals from Mexico are wholly inadequate to the demand. During the present week nearly £300,000 in gold has been withdrawn from the Bank for transmission to the Continent to buy up silver coinage, and, no doubt, these withdrawals—especially as they are likely to continue for some time—will prevent any important increase in the stock of gold in the Bank of England. The adverse movement in the exchanges in India has induced the Company to increase the rate at which they will in future draw bills upon the various Presidencies 1 per cent. On Calcutta and Madras it will be 2s. 6d.; on Bombay, 2s. 1d. The policy of such a step is doubted; but, possibly, the Company have now sufficient funds on hand in England to meet present wants.

Most of the Continental exchanges are unfavourable, and those at New York show a very small profit on the export of gold. At Hamburg money is worth 6½ per cent, and in Belgium it is on the advance.

The imports of bullion this week have been on a very moderate scale. Several vessels, however, are almost daily expected from Australia with upwards of one million in gold on board. The next packet from Mexico is expected to bring over £100,000 in silver.

The supply of money in the discount market continues very abundant. The applications at the Bank of England, as well as to the leading bankers, for accommodation have not been to say numerous. The discount houses are now charging 5½ to 5¾ for sixty day's paper, and 5½ to 5¾ for four months' bills.

On Monday Home Securities were flat, and rather drooping:—Bank Stock was 215 to 216. The Reduced Three per Cents marked 91½; Consols, for Money, 91½; Ditto for Account, 91½; New Three per Cents, 92 and 91½; New Two-and-a-half per Cents, 77; India Bonds, 25s. and 17s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 6s. dis.; ditto, Bonds, 9½. India Stock was 216. The quotations were lower on Tuesday, and the market ruled heavy:—Bank Stock, 215 to 216; Reduced Three per Cents, 91½; Consols for Money, 91 and 90½; Ditto, for Account, 91½ and 90½; New Three per Cents, 91½; Long Annuities, 1860, 24; India Bonds, 21s. 19s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 5s. dis.; Ditto Bonds, 9½. On Thursday prices were again lower, and the market ruled heavy:—Consols for Money were 91 down to 90½; for Account, 91 and 90½. The New Three per Cents marked 90½; and the Reduced, 91½. Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 1s. dis.; and the Bonds, 9½.

The fluctuations in the value of Home Stocks have had some influence upon the transactions in the Foreign House, in which, however, about an average business has been transacted. Mexican Three per Cents have realised 22½; Portuguese Three per Cents, 45½; Spanish Three per Cents, 40½; Spanish Committee's Certificates of Coupon, 56 per cent.; Russian Five per Cents, 11½; Turkish Six per Cents, 9½; Turkish Four per Cents, 10½; Belgian Four-and-a-half per Cents, 27½; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 64 ex. div.; Dutch Four per Cents, 98½; Brazilian Five per Cents, 101½; Brazilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 95½; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 81½.

There has been fair demand for Joint-stock Bank Shares, at very full prices. Australasia has marked 90; Bank of Egypt, 16½; Bank of London, 46; London Joint-stock, 32; Ottoman, 15½; Colonial, 23½ ex. div.; London and County, 20; London and Westminster, 47½ ex. div.; National Provincial of England, New, 24; Oriental, 5½; Union of Australia, 54½; Union of London, 26½ ex. div.; and Western of London, 39.

For Miscellaneous Securities there has been a moderately firm market: St. Katharine Dock Shares have realised 90 ex. div.; Victoria, 88 ex. div.; Berlin Water-works, New, 2½; Lambeth, 95; West Middlesex, 97; Copper Miners of England, New, 25; Crystal Palace, 1½; Ditto, New, 5; Electric Telegraph, 100½; English and Australian Copper, 1½; European and American Steam, 6; London General Omnibus, 3½; National Discount Company, 3½; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 68½; Ditto, New, 14½; South Australian Land, 34; Hungerford Bridge, 6½; Leeds and Liverpool Canal, 490; Coventry, 175; and Stourbridge, 310.

The amount of bills drawn by the East India Company on their respective Presidencies, from the 10th to the 25th July, was £255,742. The late reduction in the rate has, therefore, added materially to the funds of the home treasury.

The Railway Share Market has been very inactive. The changes in prices, however, have been limited. The "calls" for the present month are only £283,250. Annexed are the official closing quotations on Thursday:

ORDINARY SHARES AND STOCKS.—Bristol and Exeter, 91½; Caledonian,

76; East Anglian, 20½; Eastern Counties, 11½; Great Western, 64; London and North-Western, 10½; London and South-Western, 99½; Midland, 83½; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 55½; Norfolk, 63½; North-East—Berwick, 94½; Ditto, York, 75.

LINE LEASED AT A FIXED RENTAL.—Midland Bradford, 93½; PREFERENCE SHARES.—Eastern Counties, New Six per Cent Stock, 12½; Great Northern Five per Cent, 11½; Ditto, Redeemable at Ten per Cent, 105; Great Western Five per Cent Redemovable, 100½; North-East—Berwick, 91½; Ditto, York, II, and S. Purchase, 92½; Oxford, Worcester, and Wolverhampton, 118.

BRITISH POSSESSIONS.—East Indian, 100½; Ditto, C Shares, 15; Ditto, E Shares Extension, 5½; Grand Trunk of Canada, 55; Ditto, Six per Cent Debentures, 57½; Great Indian Peninsula, New, 3½; Ditto, 2½; Great Western of Canada, 21½; Ditto, 1873, with option till 1860, 107½; Madras, third Extension, 4½.

Mining Shares have continued dull:—On Thursday, Alfred Consols marked 17½; North Wheal Basset, 12; Sorridge Consols Mining Company, 2½; Wheal Edward, 5½; and Brazilian Imperial, 1½.

THE MARKETS.

CORN-EXCHANGE, July 27.—The supply of English wheat received fresh up to-day was very moderate, and the show of samples was small. Compared with Monday last, there was a better feeling in the trade; but no change took place in the quotations. With foreign wheat we were well supplied. The amount of business doing in all kinds was limited; nevertheless, prices were fully supported. The few samples of new English barley in the market were in poor condition, and sold at from 4s. to 6s. per quarter. Foreign qualities were dull, and rather lower to purchase. The oat trade was rather heavy, and prices had a downward tendency. Beans, peas, and flour moved off slowly, though at full currencies.

July 29.—The trade generally was rather inactive to-day; but, compared with Monday, no change took place in prices.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 47s. to 62s.; ditto, white, 4s. to 6s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 48s. to 60s.; rye, 32s. to 36s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 32s.; distilling ditto, 37s. to 40s.; brewing ditto, 40s. to 44s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 67s. to 73s.; brown Linseed oil, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.; Kington, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oil, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.; Gloucester and Cork, black, 20s. to 26s.; ditto, white, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 10d.; tick bonn, 39s. to 39s.; grey pease, 42s. to 42s.; maple, 42s. to 51s.; Suffolk, 39s. to 40s.; Stockton and Yorkshire, 33s. to 42s. per cwt.

Seeds.—New rapeseed has sold at drooping prices. New winter rape have changed hands, at from 6s. to 7s. per bushel. Other seeds, including cakies, have ruled according to stationary.

Linseed, English, crushing, 70s. to 71s.; Mediterranean and Odessa, 67s. to 69s.; hempseed, 42s. to 44s. per quarter. Tares, 5s. to 6s. per bushel. English rapeseed, new, 72s. to 73s. rape cakes, 46s. to 47s. per cwt. Turnips, 7s. per quarter.

Bread.—The price of wheat bread in the metropolis are from 8d. to 9d. of house-ditto, 6d. to 7d. per lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 62s. 7d.; barley

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INTERPRETER.

"THE GENERAL," BROTHER OF THE KING OF OUDE.

ELDEST SON AND HEIR OF THE DEPOSED KING OF OUDE.
THE PRINCES OF OUDE AND SUITE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.—(SEE PAGE 118.)

THE KING'S AIDE-DE-CAMP.

THE KING'S AGENT.

SMYTH

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

Fig. 1. Dress of pink barège, with three flounces, edged with a design woven in with the material, and in deep shades of rose, so as to contrast with the colour of the barège. The corsage is slightly pointed, and has a ceinture of ribbon fastened in a small bow and ends in front of the waist. The sleeves are formed of one large puff and a deep frill—the latter shaped in a point. The mantelet, of black silk, is trimmed with ruches and fringe. The hood is finished at the back by a bow of black velvet ribbon. Bonnet of pink tulle bouilloné, trimmed on the outside with a wreath of pink roses, intermingled with grass. Bouquets of the same in the inside. Strings of broad pink ribbon.

Fig. 2 (*Little boy, four years of age*). Dress and jacket of dark blue poplin, trimmed with rows of black velvet. The jacket is open in front, showing the corsage of the dress, which is shaped square, and ornamented with horizontal rows of black velvet. The sleeves are loose, and turned up at the ends. Under-sleeves and chemisette of batiste. The chemisette is plaited in front, and has a small turnover collar, with a necktie of narrow blue ribbon. White cambric trousers, edged with needlework. Hat of white or grey felt, edged and trimmed with black velvet.

Fig. 3. *Morning Costume.*—Dress of figured jaconet; the ground lilac, chequered with brown. The skirt has two broad flounces, surmounted by a bouilloné. The corsage has a double basque, edged with narrow builloné, like that which surmounts the flounces. Over the corsage is worn a berthe or pelerine. It is rounded at the back, and the ends, which are crossed on the bosom, hang down over the skirt. The sleeves are open in front, and are formed of two deep frills, shaped in a point at the back of the arm, and trimmed with bouilloné. The under-sleeves consist of large puffs of white muslin. Mittens of black filet. Round the throat a narrow ruche of net. Bands of black velvet are intertwined with the hair. Slippers of bronze kid, with large pink rosettes.

Fig. 4. *Morning Dress for the Country.*—Robe of jaconet muslin; the ground white, and spotted with blue. The skirt has two broad flounces figured with stripes in two shades of blue. The corsage has a basque, and below it a deep frill, which forms a third flounce to the dress. Over the corsage there is a small berthe, pointed

behind or before, like a fichu. The sleeves have a small flat piece on the shoulder, and the lower part is shaped in the bell form. The sleeves and the berthe are trimmed with narrow ruches, made of the jaconet, of which the dress is composed. Round the throat a frill of Maltese lace, gathered on a bouilloné of tarletane, with a running of blue ribbon. Under sleeves of muslin, edged with full frills of Maltese lace. A capeline bonnet, made of white piqué, and trimmed with ruches of blue ribbon, and a bow of the same, with long flowing ends at the back of the capeline. A fan parasol.

THE ROYAL VICTORIA PATRIOTIC ASYLUM.—The inscription given last week in our account of the laying of the foundation-stone of the Royal Victoria Patriotic Asylum was engraved on the bronze plate of the foundation-stone, and not upon the trowel, as above stated. The trowel was given by the Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund, and bears the following inscription:—"This trowel was presented to Queen Victoria, by the Royal Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund, on the occasion of Her Majesty laying the foundation-stone of an Asylum for the Education and Training of Three Hundred Orphan Daughters of Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines who perished in the Russian War, and for those who hereafter may require succour. July 11th, 1857."

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.—During the last three months the Canadian Grand Trunk Railway Company have circulated several thousand copies of the pamphlet on the resources of Canada, and the prospects opening there for the industrious of all classes who desire to emigrate, which was issued last spring by the Provincial Government; and likewise of the two lectures on Canada, delivered at Greenock by Mr. Rollo Campbell, of Montreal, in January last. The result has been so large an amount of inquiry at the company's office that, with a view to diminishing the correspondence, it was determined to issue a weekly circular of information, affording to intending emigrants the fullest particulars upon every point upon which knowledge is desirable. A large proportion of the inquiries relate to the demand for labour, rate of wages, price of land, &c., in different localities, and, to render such information as complete and accurate as possible, measures have been taken to obtain, from the local authorities throughout Canada, monthly returns of the number of persons, male and female, who could find profitable employment within the limits of each district, the wages paid for each description of labour, and the best means of reaching the district. These particulars, and others of a practical and useful character, will be published in the circular, which will thus become a very effectual means of affording that description of knowledge the diffusion of which will be equally bene-

ificial to those who emigrate, and to the districts of Canada in which a demand exists for their labour.

MORE MYSTERIES OF PARIS.—Several eminent archaeologists have suspected that a series of vast subterranean galleries communicated between the Palais des Thermes and the Seine. In 1819 a staircase was discovered in the Palace which had evidently communicated with these galleries. Later it was ascertained that the latter formed two stories, one built over the other. Each story contained three parallel passages, supported by walls 4*feet* thick. The passages communicated with each other by means of doors. The works at present going on at the Palace Noyers, which is fresh indication in favour of the opinion respecting a communication between the Palace and the river.

CHLOROFORM.—It is denied by some of the best judges that chloroform can be at all used for the purposes of robbery, as it takes at least five minutes to render the victim insensible. Dr. Kidd, in a recent publication, giving the result of 10,000 applications of chloroform which he has observed in London hospitals, states that even the police officers do not believe the legend, and it is giving chloroform a bad name, equally absurd and irrational, to publish such stories.

THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT SALISBURY.

THE Salisbury Show of last week was a brilliant success. Everything and every one combined to make a most successful agricultural festival.

The situation of the showyards was more than usually fortunate and picturesque—about a mile from the town, close adjoining the railway station, on a chalk flat, overlooked on one side by the grass-grown ramparts of Old Sarum, on the other by the graceful tower and spire of Salisbury Cathedral. On one hand, looking towards Old Sarum, up rose in a sort of amphitheatre the chalk ridge of Bishop's-down, where the reaping-machines, the last triumph of agricultural mechanics, rapidly reaped a crop of rye; and the steam ploughing-machines, the last and most daring attempt to turn steam power to the use of the farmer, hissed, and snorted, and tugged, at a vast expense; on the other hand, below, at the foot of the valley, the Avon flowed brightly toward the city, bordered by groves of tall trees, amidst which nestled snug homesteads, huge barns, and white straw thatched cottages.

The show opened, as to implements, on Tuesday week; but not the least important events of the meeting took place on the Friday, Saturday, and Monday preceding the formal opening. The trials



FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

of implements entered for competition commenced on Friday afternoon, and continued in batches, under the direction of the stewards and inspection of the respective judges, until Monday afternoon, when the whole array combined came down to see the performance of the contending reapers.

One of the first and most interesting trials on Friday was that of the grass-mowing machines. Corn-reaping or mowing machines have been familiar to us ever since the Great Exhibition of 1851, and have taken up the position of standard implements among our most intelligent farmers; but no machine has hitherto been exhibited that would compete with the scythe on heavy crops of natural or artificial grasses. But at Salisbury the American Eagle machine went in and levelled with great ease, first, a light second crop of grass; then cut its way easily and evenly through a rich water-meadow, where its competitors stuck fast. This American machine was pronounced by first-class implement-makers who were on the ground to be one of the best, both for ingenuity of design and finish of workmanship, that they had ever seen imported from the United States. Amongst other advantages the cutting-shears are either elevated or depressed at the will of the driver. This arrangement enabled him, in the Salisbury water-meadow, to continue his work without interruption after jumping the numerous ditches of the water-meadows. This machine, which obtained the first prize, was exhibited by Mr. Henry Clayton, of London. Messrs. Dray obtained a second prize for a machine which cut the grass very well, but had not the same power of adjustment. The haymaking-machines and horse hayrakes were tried on the grass cut by machinery. There were improvements in their details; but the most remarkable point in connection with them was the number of exhibitors; for although the haymaker was invented seventy years ago, by Salaman, at Woburn, under Francis Duke of Bedford's patronage, it is only within seven years that the mass of farmers have discovered that one haymaker and horserake will save the work of forty hands—doing the work twice as well and four times as rapidly. A few years ago the trade was in two or three hands; at Salisbury there were eleven exhibitors, each showing several machines of varying construction. There was even a greater increase in the number of exhibitors of horserakes when Howard took a prize for a nearly self-acting machine; twenty makers appearing in the catalogue.

The trials of drills were even more perplexing than those of the haymaking-machines, for there were twenty-three exhibitors and about sixty drills of different descriptions on the ground. About eighty trials took place—if it could be called a trial—when the two serious judges, not a little weary toward the end of the day, stalked solemnly once up and down the long, steep, dusty field, and then dis-

missed the driver and horses to begin again and again for hours in succession. Of course competition for a prize under such circumstances is a farce. Nine-tenths of all the drills are useful implements, and the confused judges settled on the safe side by giving almost everything to those famous makers, Garrett, of Suffolk, and Hornsby, of Grantham. But the pleasant part for the agricultural observer is the rapid extension of the use of an implement that involves clean cultivation and the use of concentrated manures. The root-seed drill was made and sold more than forty years ago, by Smyth, of Peasenhall, in Suffolk; yet ten years ago there was a shameful extent of broadcast turnips, and the use of the corn-drill was a disputed point among even great farmers. At Salisbury twenty-three exhibitors told a very different tale.

The race for the reaping-machine prize, which called forth not less than five competitors, was very amusing. It was held in a steep sloping field of rye—as poor and thin a crop, and as full of weeds, as it is possible to imagine. When Crosskill had charged into the thick of the field and cut five clear lanes, the contest began, the only novelty over other reaping trials being the reappearance of the little French one-horse machine, under the care of its enthusiastic amateur inventor, Dr. Mazier. It was very funny, and worked very badly. Crosskill, Burgess, Lord Kinnaird's variation of Burgess, and Dray, all did good work—all proved themselves useful machines. The trial for so small a space over so bad a crop was absurd after the four days at Bexted Lodge last year, but it was enough to show that further races for prizes would only do harm. Burgess on this occasion took the first place instead of the second, as at Bexted, and Dray was not placed. Nevertheless, we agree with several first-rate farmers and mechanics on the ground that Crosskill's is the most complete self-acting machine for mowing corn with the least manual assistance, with the greatest capability of adapting its work to declivities, laid corn, windy weather, &c., and that Dray's is a very useful substitute for the reaping-hook as distinguished from the scythe, and every farmer with thirty-acre fields of corn should have both. The Wiltshire people are very backward in the implement department: they manage sheep and water-meadows well, but they have a great deal to learn from the implement-yard. The steam-plough trials were not satisfactory—Boydell's steam elephant was fitted with miserable ploughs; Fowler was not ready; Collinson Hall went to smash on running into a bank; and Williams could make nothing of the piece of ground given to him. The prize was not awarded or earned this time. Not one can work a week without serious repairs and a frightful expense for a corps of mechanics in constant attendance. But on the last day Fowler ploughed ten acres in a day in very good style; and Boydell dragged a huge cultivator (Coleman's) through the

ground. Every one agreed that these two deserved to divide the £500 for their ingenuity; and agreed, also, that neither could plough a season for £1 an acre, repairs, &c., included.

On Tuesday, while the steam ploughs were trying to plough—seven hours later than the time appointed—a large party went over to Wilton, on an invitation from Mr. Sidney Herbert, to inspect some of the famous Wiltshire water-meadows and his home farm. After a very pleasant stroll through the fields, admiring the flocks, criticising the crops and farm buildings—which the first were excellent, considering the soil, and the last moderate, although considerably better than Prince Albert's, and much less expensive—the round ended by passing through Wilton Park, a splendid five hundred acres of undulating well-kept turf, studded with the finest trees, some nearly as old as the Fembroke family, enlivened by great herds of deer and flocks of curious fancy parti-coloured sheep—Cape, Syrian, and Crimean—and then to Wilton House, where a luncheon was laid in the library, which looks on an Italian garden, with long green vista and a sparkling fountain in the centre. The luncheon ended, Mr. Herbert first described, and then read, the balance-sheet of his home farm, a document remarkable for its amlessness and minuteness of detail, and modesty of pretensions.

On Wednesday the Royal Agricultural Society tried the experiment of a dinner of two hundred at £1, instead of the usual eight hundred at 10s. 6d., and made a complete failure—scarcely a hundred sat down in the Council Chamber.

The Central Farmers' Club also dined together in the largest room of the White Hart Hotel, and, instead of the usual speeches, discussed the implement and stock yards.

On Friday morning, at ten o'clock, the Royal Agricultural Society held their usual midsummer meeting, Lord Portman in the chair, when the usual votes of thanks were proposed and passed.

Salisbury was most elegantly adorned by evergreen arches and large fir-trees planted round the market-place, which were illuminated at night.

Nothing could exceed the civility and hospitality of the people. The Mayor, J. Pain, Esq., one of the recently-elected councillors of the Royal Agricultural Society, was as indefatigable in doing the honours of his native city as in arranging everything possible for the convenience of the trials and the success of the Agricultural Show.

THE LIVE STOCK AT THE SALISBURY SHOW.

On this occasion we have confined our illustrations to the cattle of established breeds and the horses. It would be out of place to be critical on breeds so well established as the Shorthorns, the Herefords, and the Devons, in a journal like the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT SALISBURY.



DEVONS.—NO. 201. FIRST PRIZE HEIFER, £15; MR. EDWARD POPE.

which is essentially the newspaper of the million, and not of a class. The live-stock show has been pronounced by competent authorities one of the best ever collected under the society's auspices; and, in its two grand features of Herefords and pigs, decidedly the best. The show-stalls of stock would have extended if set in a continuous line over a mile and a half, containing 1655 head of cattle, sheep, and pigs, besides 165 pens of poultry. There were 129 Shorthorns, of which 60 were bulls or bull calves, 27 old and young cows, with about 20 calves at their feet, and the remaining 23 Shorthorn heifers. Of the prizes we cannot do better than extract the opinions of an eminent judge and breeder of stock, the special correspondent of *Bell's Messenger*, on this occasion:—"The first prize (which we engrave), Mr. Stirling's, M.P. (eminent, if we mistake not, as an author in art as well as now as a Shorthorn breeder), a roan of magnificent breadth of beam, was possibly the best Shorthorn ever seen. His body stood perfectly square in all its lines, and nothing could exceed his fulness either in flank or shoulder; his faultless form, an oblong parallelopiped, towered in all its solidity over every neighbouring object." Another M.P., long known in the agricultural world, Mr. Langston, of Sarsden, had the second prize in the same class. Mr. Fawkes, of Farnley, took the first prize in the second class of

Shorthorns; Mr. Stewart Marjoribanks in bull calves, Mr. Booth being second. There was nothing remarkable in this calf class.

The in calf and in milk Shorthorn cows were so uniformly excellent that the judges had much difficulty in deciding.

The Herefords were the pride of the showyard, the bulls few in number, the seventy shown being divided into five old, eight two-year old, and five bull calves; eleven old cows, nine two-year olds, and nineteen year-old heifers. Lord Bateman—turning we hope from politics, where he has cut so poor a figure—was nearly the largest exhibitor of his native county's breed. Lord Berwick also exhibited largely and successfully: he was the owner of what was well called "the most picturesque piece of cowflesh in the yard"—the first prize in Class 4. Lord Radnor was owner and breeder of the first prize in the yearling class.

The cows and heifers in Herefords were nearly all splendid. Lord Berwick's cow was considered the most beautiful in the yard. Mrs. Palmer, a lady-exhibitor of Mudford, near Somerset, won a second prize. The animals of Mr. Hill and Mr. Turner all elicited loud notes of admiration, Mr. Turner's being a splendid specimen of the mottled hide so often seen in Herefords.

The Devons are always the favourites of the non-agricultural

NO. 176. FIRST PRIZE BULL, £30; MR. JAMES DAVY.

admirers of the beautiful, and have merits which the highest farmers and all the Dorset, Somerset, and Wiltshire dairymen acknowledge and patronise; so that at Salisbury they were almost as much at home as the other day at Newton Abbott. The number 86—that is to say, 10 old bulls, 11 two-year-olds, 6 bull calves, 15 cows, 13 young cows, 17 little sucking calves, and 14 yearling heifers. Darry, of Flitton Barton, near South Molton, won the first prize with the smallest and best of three bulls in Class 1. "There was not an angle in his form nor a wrinkle in his skin." The Prince Consort gained a second prize in bull calves, highly commended in cows, and commended in heifers, on this occasion completely distancing his instructor and original owner of Devon stock—Mr. George Turner, of Barton. Mr. Quartly, whose name is classic with breeders, was deservedly successful; but the prettiest thing belonged to Mr. Pope, of Toller Porcorum, Dorset, who sent up a herd bred by himself for three generations for his famous dairy. The old bull marched first, led by the bullherd—three heifers trotted loose after him—to the show, and of these the heifer that won the first prize as yearling at Chelmsford took the first prize at Salisbury, and the two others were, severally, highly commended, and commended. We give the portrait of the first.



NO. 251. THE PRIZE OF £10; MR. T. R. B. CARTWRIGHT.

NO. 4. SHORTHORN BULL, FIRST PRIZE OF £30, EDWARD STIRLING, ESQ., M.P.

MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT SALISBURY.



HEREFORDS.—NO. 136. FIRST PRIZE COW, £20, LORD BERWICK.

In the Angus, Galloway, and Suffolks Lady Pigott showed a shaggy, tawny, little, wild West Highlander. The prize animal, Mr. Cartwright's polled Angus cow, was black as a negro, udder and all. There were some capital specimens of the Suffolks, a first-class dairy cow. The ridiculous prize for a hornless bull, offered by a French gentleman, mad on the point of horns, went to the only competitor, a Suffolk bull of some merit.

Of horses for agricultural purposes there were sixty stallions showed from all parts of the country. The first prize, a magnificent grey, came from Newark, and was more like a drayhorse than the prize of last year, which some thought next door to a hack: we did not. Cambridge, Ipswich, Colchester, Amesbury, Banbury, and Wilton farm all carried away prizes. In the hacks, as extra stock we presume, a most beautiful stallion pony was exhibited, pronounced perfection by every one.

In sheep Mr. Sanday won the cream in Leicesters; and in Southdowns Jonas Webb recovered his lost honours, and swept away almost

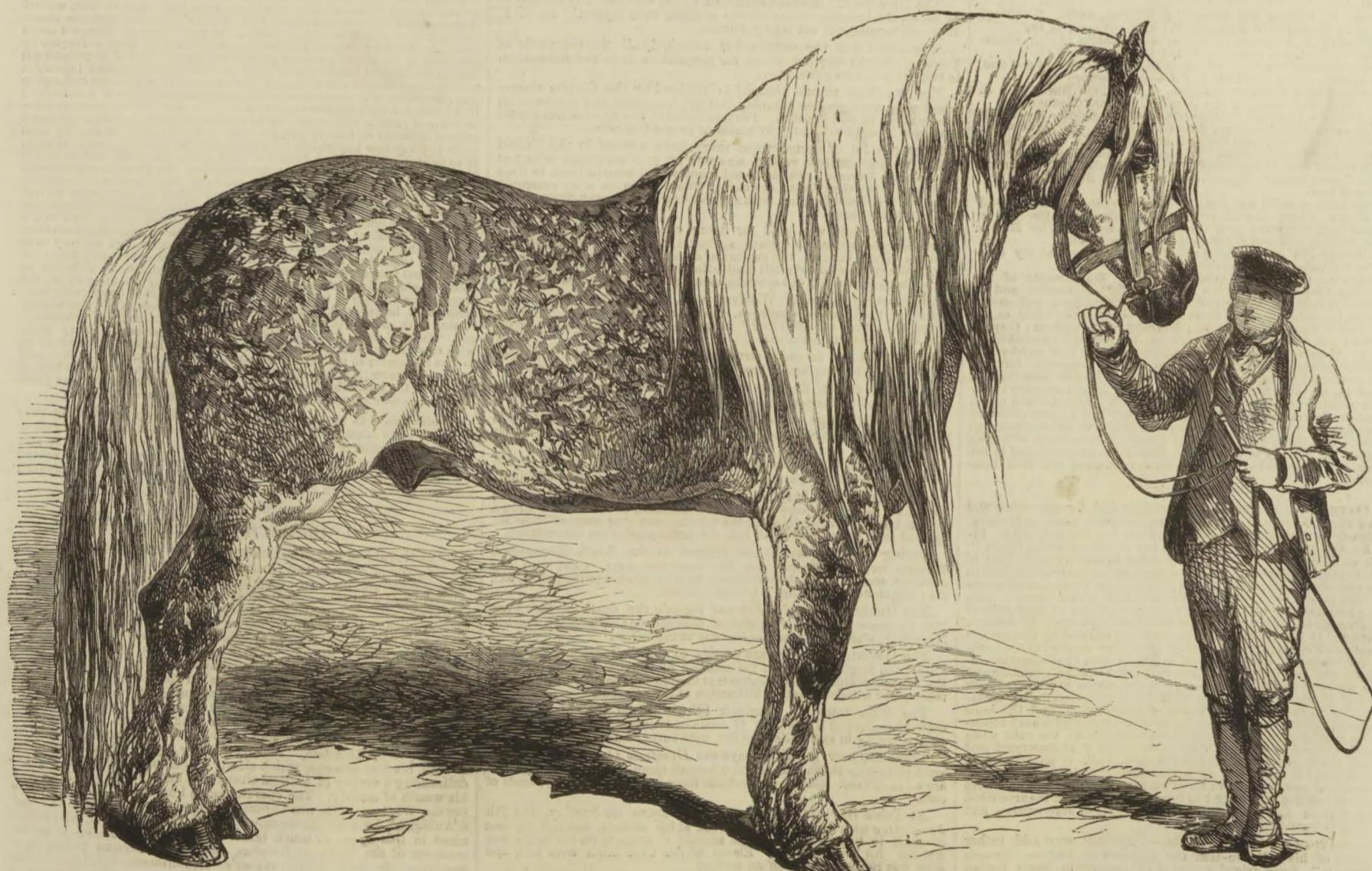
every thing in his class. Mr. Henry Overman gained the first and second prizes for two fine pens of Southdowns, and was commended, in company with the Duke of Richmond and Lord Walsingham, for as beautiful and compact a shearling ewe as any in the yard. We trust that Mr. Jonas Webb will now adhere to his original determination, and cease to compete against his customers. The competition for Southdowns comprised close upon 200 sheep. In Cotswolds there were 134 sheep, and they never looked to greater advantage.

The Hampshire and Shropshire Downs prizes brought out 125 sheep, than which there is no more useful or profitable animal in its place, but they do not look so well beside the pure Downs.

There were 200 pigs shown, nearly all good; the best a cross between the Berkshire and Yorkshire. We doubt if any breed of pigs can be perfect without a Berkshire cross.

Among the most interesting machinery exhibited was that by Mr. Chamberlain, of Kempsey, near Worcester, at stand 44 in the working-yard, which comprised two brickmaking-machines, driven

by a seven-horse portable steam-engine. The two machines were of different construction, and on opposite principles. While the one tempered and formed a column of clay into a stream of the size of a brick edgeways, and, before delivery, divided it into bricks by the action of a self-acting cutting wire, which it did with mechanical truth, the other or larger machine pugged the clay, and formed it into bricks by powerful pressure in moulds placed in the face of a revolving table—the moulds discharging the bricks as the table passed over an inclined plane. Both these machines manufactured bricks each day at the show, at the rate of from twenty to twenty-five thousand per day. Mr. Chamberlain was in attendance, explaining to a large audience the working of the machinery; and that the first, or wire cutting-machine, was applicable for working strong or plastic clays; while the second, or moulding-machine, would work up the shortest loam, stony clay, or clay mixed with ashes or breeze, which it would be impossible to work in the wire cutting-machine. The beautiful precision and rapidity with which both machines manufactured bricks from different



NO. 281. HORSE FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES, FIRST PRIZE, £20, THE PROPERTY OF MR. T. B. HILDYARD.

clays of a quality very superior to those made by hand caused this stand to be one of the most attractive in the showyard.

The following are the chief items in the official prize list for cattle and sheep:

SHORT-HORNED CATTLE.

Bulls from two to four years old: First prize, 30/-, Mr. Wm. Stirling, M.P., of Keir Dumbane, Perth. Second, 15/-, Mr. James Haughton Langton, of Sarsden House, Chipping Norton, Oxon.

Bulls calved since the 1st of July, 1855, and more than one year old: First, 25/-, Mr. F. H. Fawkes, of Farnley Hall, Otley, Yorkshire. Second, 15/-, Mr. J. W. Frown, of Uffcott, Swindon.

HEREFORDS.

Bulls calved on or before July 1, 1855, and not exceeding four years old: First, 30/-, Mr. Edward Williams, of Lowes Court, near Hay, Brecon. Second, 15/-, Philip Turner, of the Leen, Pembridge, near Leominster.

Bulls calved since July 1, 1855, and more than one year old: First, 25/-, Mr. Edward Price, of Courthouse, Pembridge, near Leominster. Cows, in milk or in calf: First, 20/-, Lord Berwick, of Cronkhill, near Shrewsbury.

DEVON CATTLE.

Bulls calved on or before the 1st of July, 1855, and not exceeding four years old: First, 30/-, Mr. J. Davy, of Flilton Barton, near South Molton. Second, 15/-, Mr. J. Bodley, of Stockley Pomeroy, near Crediton, Devon.

Bulls calved since the 1st of July, 1855, and more than one year old: First, 25/-, Mr. James Wentworth Buller, M.P., of Downs, near Crediton. Second, 15/-, Mr. John C. Halse, of Molland, near South Molton.

Cows, in milk or in calf: First, 20/-, Mr. James Quarterly. Second, 10/-, Mr. James Quarterly.

HORSES.

AGRICULTURAL HORSES GENERALLY.

Stallions for agricultural purposes, foaled on or before January 1, 1855: First, 30/-, Mr. T. B. T. Hildyard, of Flintham Hall, near Newark. Second, 20/-, Mr. William Baker and Son, of Bury Farm, Stapleford, Cambridge.

Stallions for agricultural purposes, foaled in 1855: First, 20/-, Mr. Samuel Clayden, of Little Linton, Cambridgeshire. Second, 10/-, by William Wilson, of Bayham Hall, near Ipswich.

Mares and Foals for agricultural purposes: First, 20/-, Mr. S. Wolton, jun., of Kesgrave, near Woodbridge. Second, 10/-, Mr. S. Wrinch, of Great Holland, near Colchester.

OTHER HORSES.

Thorough-bred Stallions for producing hunters: First, 30/-, Mr. Thomas Groves, of Plumpton Hall, near Knaresborough. Second, 20/-, Mr. Thos. Mansfield, of Thirkby-bridge, near Thirsk.

LEICESTER SHEEP.

Shearling Rams: First, 25/-, Mr. W. Sanday, of Holme Pierrepont, Nottingham.

Rams of any other age: First, 25/-, Mr. W. Sanday.

Pens of five Shearling Ewes of the same flock: First, 20/-, Mr. W. Sanday.

SOUTHDOWN OR OTHER SHORT-WOOLLED SHEEP.

Shearling Rams: First, 25/-, Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham, near Cambridge.

Rams of any other age: First, 25/-, Mr. Jonas Webb.

Pens of five Shearling Ewes of the same flock: First, 20/-, Mr. Henry Overman, of Weahenam, near Rougham.

SHORT-WOOLLED SHEEP, NOT QUALIFIED TO COMPETE AS SOUTHDOWNS.

Shearling Rams: First, 25/-, Mr. George Adney, of Harley, near Much Wenlock, Salop.

Rams of any other age: First, 25/-, Mr. Samuel Meire, of Castle-hill, Much Wenlock, Salop.

Pens of five Shearling Ewes of the same flock: First, 20/-, Mr. William Brown Canning, of Chiseldon, near Swindon.

LONG-WOOLLED SHEEP, NOT QUALIFIED TO COMPETE AS LEICESTERS.

Shearling Rams: First, 25/-, Mr. William Lane, of Broadfield Farm, Northleach, Gloucester.

Rams of any other age: First, 25/-, Mr. Edward Handy, of Sierford, near Cheltenham, Gloucester.

Pens of five Shearling Ewes of the same flock: First, 20/-, Mr. William Garne.

IMPLEMENTES.

The following awards of prizes for implements were made:—

Grass-mowing Machine: Henry Clayton, of Atlas Works, London, 15/-; W. Dray and Co., 5/-.

Haymaking Machines: W. Newson Nicholson, 4/-; Barrett, Exall, and Andrews, 3/-; Smith and Ashby, 2/-; Henry Attwood Thompson, 1/-.

Horse Rake: James and Frederick Howard, 3/-; Ransomes and Sims, 3/-; Barnabas Urry, 2/-; Smith and Ashby, 1/-; William Langford Fisher, 1/-.

Chambers' Broadcast Manure Distributor: R. Garrett and Sons, 8/-.

Manure Distributor (Dry): Holmes and Sons, 5/-; R. and J. Reeves, 5/-.

Liquid Manure Distributor: Isaac James, 2/-.

Drill (General Purposes): R. Hornsby and Sons, 5/-; R. Garrett and Son, 3/-.

Corn and Seed Drill: Holmes and Son, 7/-.

Drill (Small): R. Hornsby and Sons, 2/-; R. Garrett and Sons, 2/-.

Drill (ridge and flat work): R. Hornsby and Sons, 5/-; R. Garrett and Sons, 2/-.

Liquid Drop Drill: R. Garrett and Sons, 4/-.

Reaping Machine: Burgess and Key, 10/-; A. Crosskill, 6/-; Lord Kinaird, 4/-.

Horse Hoe: R. Garrett and Sons, 3/-; William Smith, 2/-; Hugh Carson, 1/- 10s.; Priest and Woolnough, 2/-; E. H. Bentall, 1/- 10s.

Light Waggon: T. Milford and Son, 2/-; John Kiddie, 2/-; A. Crosskill, 2/-; John Gifford, 2/-; Isaac James, 1/-; George Milford, 1/-.

Light Cart: William Busby, 2/-; William Ball, 2/-; T. Milford and Son, 2/-; James Woods, 2/-; A. Crosskill, 1/-; J. and F. Howard, 1/-.

Cranked Axle Cart: T. Milford and Son, 4/-; William Busby, 4/-; A. and T. Fry, 3/-; Alfred Crosskill, 2/-; J. and F. Howard (Maznair), 2/-.

SILVER MEDAL.—Economical Drill (Manure and Seeds): R. and J. Reeves. Improved Drill Pressure: J. and F. Howard. Paring Plough: Thomas Pain. American Horse Rake: Samuel Rowsell. Collar Bar for Iron Hurdles: Cottam and Cottam. Indiarubber Pump Valve: Perreux and Co. Wrought Iron Sheep Trough: Hill and Smith. Cheese Press: H. Carson. Cheese-making Apparatus: Cockey and Son. Light Cart: T. Milford and Son.

The society's silver medal was also awarded for Ferryman's patent self-kneading churn. It beat two different American churning at the trial on Tuesday, and took the prize from the American exhibited by Messrs. Dray at the West of England Show, held at Newton, in June.

In addition to the above, thirty-nine articles were "highly commended," and eighteen "commended."

Steam-engines: One of the most interesting departments of the showyard was that devoted to the steam-engines—in motion and at rest, portable and fixed—equally extraordinary for goodness and cheapness. Beside the old-established firms known all over the world, as, for instance, Messrs. Tuxford, of Boston; Hornsby, of Grantham; Clayton and Shuttleworth, of Lincoln; Ransomes, of Ipswich; Crosskill, of Beverley, &c., there were a host of new makers, showing how rapidly this indispensable machine for good farming is making progress. But it is still much wanted in Wiltshire. Messrs. Tuxford, of Boston, were the first to introduce the portable farm steam-engine, and long contented themselves with sending in plain farm engines, which could not win prizes against their racing competitors; but, put on their mettle, they produced the Carlisle engine with eighty tubes in the boiler, which distanced all competitors. It is quite time that this absurd prize system of racing should cease; but, as long as it continues, there is no doubt but that in the show trials, as well as in the farmyard, Messrs. Tuxford will hold their pre-eminence.

NEW OATHS BILL.—Lord John Russell's bill for amending the statute law relative to the administration of oaths was issued on Monday. It is entitled "A Bill to amend the Act 1st and 2nd Victoria, c. 105, intituled 'An Act for removing doubts as to the Validity of certain Oaths.'" The bill is as follows:—"Whereas in all cases in which the sanction of an oath is required the oath ought, by the common law, to be administered in such a manner as will render it most effective and binding on the conscience of the person to be sworn; but doubts have arisen whether such rule of the common law be applicable to cases in which a special form of abjuration or special words of asseveration are prescribed by statute: for the removal of such doubts be it declared and enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same: 1. That, notwithstanding any statute or usage to the contrary, whenever any person to whom an oath is tendered shall object to its administration in the prescribed or accustomed form, or in the prescribed words of asseveration, and the same shall be administered to him in such form of words and with such solemnities as he shall declare to be binding on his conscience, the oath when so administered shall be deemed to have been lawfully administered and taken; and every person so taking the oath shall, if guilty of false swearing, be liable to conviction for perjury, and shall be subject to every other consequence and entitled to every benefit to which he would have been subject or entitled if the oath had been administered in the prescribed or accustomed form, and with the prescribed words of asseveration, and the prescribed or accustomed solemnities."

A TRANSLATION BY TALLEYRAND.—Napoleon once said, rather disrespectfully, of his father-in-law, the Emperor of Austria, "Francis is an old granny." Some friend repeated the remark to Maria Louise. The Empress sought an explanation from Talleyrand. "Monsieur Talleyrand, what does that mean, an old granny?" The cunning diplomatist, more polite than conscientious, answered with his most serious air—"It means, madame, it means, a venerable sage."

EPITOME OF NEWS—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

On the occasion of the French Emperor's fête, on the 15th inst., Rear-Admiral Rigault de Genouilly, who commands the French naval division in China, will be promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral.

It is again asserted that the body of the son of Napoleon I., now lying at Schönbrunn, will be shortly brought to Paris, and deposited at the Invalides.

The Euphrates telegraph is about to be commenced immediately. A large quantity of telegraphic stores has been dispatched for Bagdad, and Lieut. Arthur Hawes, of the East India Company's service, and other executive officers of the European and Indian Junction Telegraph Company, will start forthwith for that town.

Joseph Napoleon Ney, Prince de la Moskowa, eldest son of Marshal Ney, died on Saturday last, at St. Germain-en-Laye, near Paris. He had long been suffering from a nervous fever. The Prince was the godson of the Emperor Napoleon I. and of the Empress Josephine.

Several riots have taken place in Sweden, excited by hatred against the Mormons. In one district the authorities have enacted a heavy fine against any one lending his house for the purpose of their meeting.

The Queen has been pleased to approve of Mr. Gerard Ralston as Consul-General in the United Kingdom for the Republic of Liberia.

A strenuous effort is now being made to secure Aston Hall and its park for the permanent use and enjoyment of the people of Birmingham.

The screw steam-ship *Granada*, of 678 tons and 160 horse-power, was launched on Saturday last from the yard of Messrs. Summers and Day.

The engagement of Mr. J. B. Gough, the celebrated American teetotal lecturer, with the National Temperance League and the Scottish Temperance League, extends over three years—the arrangement being that he lectures four months each year in Scotland, and eight months in England.

The Government have purchased seventy-five acres more land contiguous to Netley Military Hospital for £10,000. The former purchase consisted of 109 acres, which cost £15,000.

The screw steam-ship *Delhi*, of 2400 tons and 450 horse-power, was launched in the Clyde on Thursday week.

Mr. Humphrey Brown is again at liberty, having found the required bail for his appearance to answer the charges of fraud and conspiracy which are to be preferred against him and his associate directors of the Royal British Bank. The bail is £16,000—himself in £8000, and two persons as sureties in £4000 each.

On Monday, at the Birmingham Bankruptcy Court, a certificate meeting was held before Mr. Commissioner Balguy, in the matter of Fox, Henderson, and Co., the eminent contractors, to whom a first-class certificate was granted.

A Parliamentary paper, just issued, shows that during the last ten years the addition to the permanent public debt of the nation amounts to £43,291,765, the yearly charge of which for interest, &c., is £339,164.

Lieut.-General Sir Colin Campbell, G.C.B., has been appointed an extraordinary member of the Council of India.

On Monday was printed an amended estimate of the Ordnance survey of Scotland, amounting to £32,000; being a reduction of £4000 on the original estimate of £36,000.

A butcher's wife was examined as witness in a recent case at the Sunderland County Court, and, on being asked if certain accounts were "cooked," she gravely replied that she "did not know they were eatable."

From a Parliamentary return of the extraordinary rent charge per acre in respect of hop-gardens in different parishes in Kent, Surrey, Sussex, Hants, Hereford, Worcester, and Notts, just printed, it appears to vary from 5s. to £1 10s.

A despatch from St. Petersburg announces that from the 15th inst. Odessa will no longer be a free port, but will be subjected to the general tariff. Foreign merchandise in dépôt in the place will be allowed to be exported during one year.

A letter from Salonica states that the band of the noted brigand chief had carried off into the mountains Bessin Bey, the Cadi of Baratiera. They demand for his ransom a sum of 200,000 piastres and the release of two of their band who are in the prison of Salonica.

The Parliament of New South Wales have voted £300,000 as a sort of instalment, or progress vote, "for the service of the year 1857," in connection with railways.

On the 12th ult. some rioting occurred at Montreal in consequence of the Orange flag being hung out. Crowds of people assembled, and several shots were fired at the flag, and two or three Orangemen beaten severely.

The Austrian Government is said to have signed a convention with various Italian States, the object of which is to resist in future any revolutionary attacks.

The New York Lunatic Asylum, at Utica, was partially destroyed by fire on the 14th ult. None of the patients were injured. Dr. L. F. Rose was seriously, if not fatally, burned.

It is stated that the oidiun has attacked all the vineyards of Tuscany, except a very few, where the proprietors have had the wisdom to sulphur the vines repeatedly.

The two large statues brought to England by the *Gorgon* steam-vessel were unshipped on Saturday last at Woolwich, and conveyed on trucks to the British Museum. The remainder of the cases of antiquities have been brought to London by means of barges this week.

Since the 1st of January last there have arrived in the United States, by four different vessels, upwards of 2100 emigrants who had espoused the Mormon faith in the old country, and were en route to Utah territory, in the Great Salt Lake basin. These Mormons were composed mostly of Welsh and English, with a sprinkling of Danes and Norwegians, and a few Germans.

Last year duty was paid for home consumption on 6,781,068 gallons of proof spirits in Ireland, against 6,228,856 gallons in 1855, and 5,440,734 gallons in 1854. The number of detections of offences against the law for the suppression of illicit distillation in 1855 was 2349, 472 persons having been prosecuted, 316 convicted, and 159 punished by incarceration.

On Tuesday Charles Woolven was, on the warrant of the Speaker of the House of Commons, committed to Newgate for "prevarication and other misbehaviour" in giving evidence before the Great Yarmouth Election Committee.

A few days ago an eagle struck dead a foal some days old, near Lord Elcho's shooting-box, where it was pasturing with its mother.

There is a sum of £24,000 in the votes of this year for the abolition of the toll on the new Chelsea-bridge.

A new pilgrimage to the Holy Land is being organised at Paris and Marseilles, to be composed of 120 persons, and to leave Marseilles on the 20th inst.

The English squadron, under the orders of Lord Lyons, sailed on Saturday last for Algiers, whence it is to proceed to Tunis and Tripoli.

A desperate riot has taken place in the island of Madagascar; 1800 of the insurgents were captured and sentenced to death. The Crown Prince, however, who rejoices in the reform-promising name of Rakeout, opposed their execution, which had not taken place when the mail left.

During the last week the visitors to the South Kensington Museum were as follows:—On the three free days, 4140; two free evenings, 5868. On the three students' days (admission to the public, 6d.), 775; one students' evening, 165. Total, 10,948.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal records the death of the Very Rev. Laurence Renihan, President of the Catholic College of St. Patrick, Maynooth, which took place on Monday at the college.

The Governments who are parties to the Zollverein collectively claim from England, through the medium of Prussia, an indemnity for the losses sustained by their subjects at Canton—the bombardment having taken place without previous intimation to their Consuls.

The little town of Trasbach (Prussia), on the Moselle, was entirely destroyed last week. It contained about 220 houses. Three slaters, trying to extinguish the fire, were burnt to death.

There are now growing (says the *Dumfries Courier*) at Mousewald-place nine stalks of oats which have all sprung from a single seed, and are all in full ear. On one of the stalks there were found to be 190 seeds of corn.

At Table Bay six vessels went on shore on Sunday, the 7th June. One with a general cargo struck at her anchors, and had six feet of water in her at sunset. The amount of property on the beach was £25,000. No lives were lost. Eleven of the Cape boats were lost, and £600 was refused to take off an anchor.

On Friday last, as the 4.30 p.m. express passenger-train from Hull was proceeding to Beverley, it was run into by

A R M S, CRESTS, &c.—Gold Medal for Engraving.—Crests on rings or seals, 8s.; on die, 7s.; single arms, crest, and motto, 2s. These prices are not exceeded. Solid gold 18-carat hall-marked sard or bloodstone ring, 2 guineas. Gold seals, gold and silver desk seals, pencil-cases, &c.—T. MORING, 44, High Holborn, W.C.

A R M S.—No Charge for Search. Correct Sketch and Description, 2s. 6d.; in colour, 5s. Monumental Brasses, Seals, Dies, and Diploma Plates in Medieval and Modern Styles. T. MORING, Middlesex Heraldic Office, 44, High Holborn, W.C.

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S T U D I O, L I B R A R Y, and Index of the Heralds' Visitations, for Inspection Daily. MANUAL OF HERALDRY; a concise description of the Science. 400 Engravings. H. SALT, Lincoln's-Inn Heraldic Office, Turnstile, Lincoln's-Inn.

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A R M S, CRESTS, &c.—Portable Embossing Lever Press, with crest die, for stamping paper, 12s.; Crest engraved on Seal or Ring, 7s.; Book Plate, with arms, 10s.; or Crest Plate, 5s. Sent free for stamps.—T. CULLETON, Engraver to her Majesty, 2, Long-acre (one door from St. Martin's-lane). Arms embossed.

C H A R L E S P A C K E R (late Antoni Forrer). Artist in Hair to the QUEEN, by Appointment. Hair Jewellery Department, 133, Regent-street. Foreign and Fancy ditto, 7s., Regent-street. Jet and Mourning ditto, 7s., Regent-street.

H A I R JEWELLERY.—Artist in Hair.—DEWDNEY begs to inform Ladies or Gentlemen resident in town or any part of the kingdom, that he beautifully makes, and elegantly mounts, in gold, HAIR BRACELETS, Chains, Brooches, Rings, Pins, Studs, &c.; and forwards the same carefully packed in boxes, at about one-half the usual charge. A beautiful collection of specimens, handsomely mounted, kept for inspection. An illustrated book sent free.—Dewdney, 172, Fenchurch-street.

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GROUND FLOOR

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A new and beautiful illustrated book is also just published, giving the drawings and prices of the leading articles, which will be found a useful guide to purchasers. It can be had gratis.

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W A T C H E S.—A. B. SAVORY AND SONS, Watchmakers (opposite the Bank of England), 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, submit for selection a stock of first-class PATENT DETACHED LEVER WATCHES, which, being made by themselves, can be recommended for accuracy and durability. A warranty is given.

PRICES ON SILVER WATCHES. Patent Lever Watch, with the improvements, i.e., the detached escapement, jewelled, hard enamel dial, seconds, and maintaining power to continue going while being wound. Ditto, jewelled in four holes, and capped £4 14 6 Ditto, the finest quality, with the improved regulator, 6 6 0 Ditto, jewelled in six holes, usually in gold cases 8 8 0 Either of the Silver Watches in hunting cases, 10s. 6d. extra.

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Either of the Gold Watches in hunting cases, £3 3s. extra.

Any Watch selected from the list will be safely packed and sent free to any part of Great Britain or Ireland, upon receipt of a remittance of the amount.

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S E C O N D H A N D G O L D W A T C H E S, by eminent makers, warranted in perfect condition, and at half the original cost. A choice stock at WALES and McCULLOCH'S, 32, Ludgate-street (near St. Paul's).

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S I L V E R P L A T E, New and Secondhand.—A Pamphlet of Prices, with Engravings, may be had gratis; or will be, gratis—free, if applied for by letter.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Goldsmiths (opposite the Bank of England), 11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

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FURNITURE for style, sterling quality, and good taste not to be surpassed, consisting of Walnut, Mahogany, &c., chairs; easy-chair and luxurious settee on suite, covered in rich silk and chintz loose covers; a fine walnut wood loo-table, on massive carved pillar and claw; occasional table; two fancy chairs; a five-foot chiffonier, with marble slabs and plate-glass back and doors; and a large-size brilliant plate chimney-glass in carved and gilt frame. The whole to be sold for 40 guineas. To be seen at R. GREEN and CO.'S, upholsterers, 204, Oxford-street, West.

T H E B E S T B E D for a CHILD is one of TRELOAR'S METALLIC COTS, 4 foot long, 2 feet wide, with movable sides and pillars, castors, and brass bases, price 21s., including a cocoanut-fibre mattress. Packed and delivered at any railway station in the kingdom for 24s.—T. TRELOAR, Iron Bedstead Manufacturer, 42, Ludgate-hill, London, E.C.

M E S S R S. W I L S O N, L I T T L E, and H E N. SHAW, 31 and 33, John Dalton-street, Manchester. Paper-hangers and Contractors for Calicoing and Papering the whole of the interior of the house. Valuable Decorations of the Picture Galleries, best to refer the nobility and gentry to the following extract from the "Manchester Guardian" of April 21, 1827:—

"The hanging of Gallery F is completed, and it is impossible to pass into this gallery from the transept without feeling that a better-proportioned, better-lighted, or more chastely-decorated gallery could scarcely be fitted."

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At CROSSB'S, 22, Great Portland-street, Oxford-street, the Public and the Trade are supplied with the largest and cheapest Stock in the Kingdom, commencing at twelve yards for Sixpence.—N.B. Estimates given for House Painting, Decorating, &c.

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M A G N U S ' S S L A T E B I L L I A R D T A B L E S, the only ones that having enamelled slate frames and solid slate legs are suitable for exportation. Her Majesty has one in the drawing-room at Osborne, the Duke of Wellington has one at Stratfieldsey, and they are patronised by noblemen in general, as well as by the most scientific players.

See Reports by the Juries at the Great Exhibition of 1851:—"Of all the objects manufactured by this exhibitor the Billiard Table is perhaps the most important, as being decidedly superior to tables constructed of other materials. To this exhibitor the Jury have had no hesitation in awarding the Prize Medal, in acknowledgment of his admirable and useful contrivances and applications."

Although these tables are immeasurably superior to all others, Mr. Magnus is now able to supply them for less than tables with mahogany frames.—PINLICO STATE WORKS, 39 and 40, Upper Belgrave-place, Pinlico, S.W."

B I J O U N E E D L E - C A S E , containing 100 of DEANE'S Drilled-eyed NEEDLES, for ls. This neat, useful, and elegant appendage to a Lady's work-table will be forwarded post-free on receipt of 12 postage-stamps, addressed to DEANE, DRAZ, and CO., London-bridge, E.C. Established A.D. 1700.

M A R K I N G L I N E N M A D E E A S Y.—The best and most easy method of Marking Linen, Silk, Books, &c., so as to prevent the ink spreading, or the possibility of its washing out, is with CULLETON'S PATENT PLATES. Any person can use them. Initial Plate, 1s.; Name Plate, 2s.; Set of Moveable Numbers, 2s.; Crest Plate, 2s. Sent post-free to any part for Stamps. T. CULLETON, Patentee, 2, Long-acre. Observe—One door from St. Martin's-lane.

I N F A N T S' N E W F E E D I N G - B O T T L E S.—From the "Lancet":—"We have seldom seen anything so beautiful as the Feeding-Bottles introduced by Mr. ELAM," 196, Oxford-street. Whether for weaning, rearing by hand, or occasions feeding, they are quite unrivalled. 7s. 6d. each.

J A M E S L E W I S ' S M A R R O W O I L for the HAIR; Jockey Club, FRANGIPANI, and Wood-violet Perfumes for the Handkerchief; and Iodine Soap for the Skin.—Manufactory, 6, Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn; and Crystal Palace.

W O O D V I O L E T S C E N T.—H. BREIDEN-BACH recommends his Wood-violet as the finest natural perfume distilled. A single 2s. 6d. Bottle will verify the fact. Ask for H. Breidenbach's Wood-violet.—157s, New Bond-street, W.

P I E S S E and L U B I N ' S F R A N G I P A N N I PERFUME, the most fragrant and lasting scent made, 2s. 6d. per bottle. CAUTION.—In consequence of numerous imitations be sure to ask for Piesse and Lubin's Frangipani. Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-street, London. Sold by fashionable Perfumers and Druggists

R I M M E L L ' S H A I R D Y E imparts instantaneously to the Hair, Whiskers, &c., a natural and permanent shade, without trouble or danger. Price 5s. 6d. and 6s. Sold by all Perfumers and Chemists.—RIMMEL, 39, Gerrard-street, Soho.

H A I R - C U R L I N G F L U I D.—1, Little Queen-street, High Holborn. ALEX. ROSS'S CURLING FLUID saves the trouble of putting the hair into papers, or the use of curling irons; for immediately it is applied to either ladies' or gentlemen's hair a beautiful and lasting curl is obtained. Sold at 3s. 6d., sent free (under cover) for fifty-four stamps.

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Y O U T H and B E A U T Y.—CREME DE L'IMPÉTRATRICE, specially prepared for the Empress of the French. Superior to anything yet produced for beautifying the complexion and restoring the fraicheur of health after illness or fatigue. Sold by the Inventor, T. MOREAU, de Paris, Perfumer 88, Regent-street.

W O O D V I O L E T S C E N T.—H. BREIDEN-BACH recommends his Wood-violet as the finest natural perfume distilled. A single 2s. 6d. Bottle will verify the fact. Ask for H. Breidenbach's Wood-violet.—157s, New Bond-street, W.

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In Bottles, 1s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers; and at the Dépôt, 14, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury.

W H I T E S O A P and SOFTHANDS.—The SUMMER SKIN SOAP, 1s. per lb., in bars, is particularly recommended for allaying irritation of the skin, removing freckles, and producing white and soft hands. It is a new soap, beautifully soft in use, and agreeably perfumed. Manufactured and sold only by the LONDON SOAP and CANDLE COMPANY, 76, New Bond-street; also every other kind of skin, toilet, and fancy soaps.

G L E N F I E L D P A T E N T S T A R C H Used in the Royal Laundry, and pronounced by her Majesty's Laundry to be the finest Starch she ever used. Sold by all Chandlers, Grocers, &c., &c.

E C O N O M Y I N W A S H I N G C L O T H E S.—JOHN WILLIAMS and SON'S "Sweet Soft Soap," in 6lb.-bars, with directions for use; also, Family Boxes of Prize-medal Household Soaps. (For further particulars see this day's or Monday's "Times.") Cut, dried, and ready for use. Can only be had by order through a Grocer or Oilman.—Soap Works, Clerkenwell, E.C.

P E R SIAN I N S E C T - D E S T R O Y I N G POWDER, unrivalled in exterminating fleas, bugs, flies, beetles, cockroaches, &c., and every description of insect in animals; protects fur, clothes, &c., from moths. Harmless to animal life. Sold in packets, 1s. each; or sent by post for fourteen stamps, by THOMAS KEATING, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard.

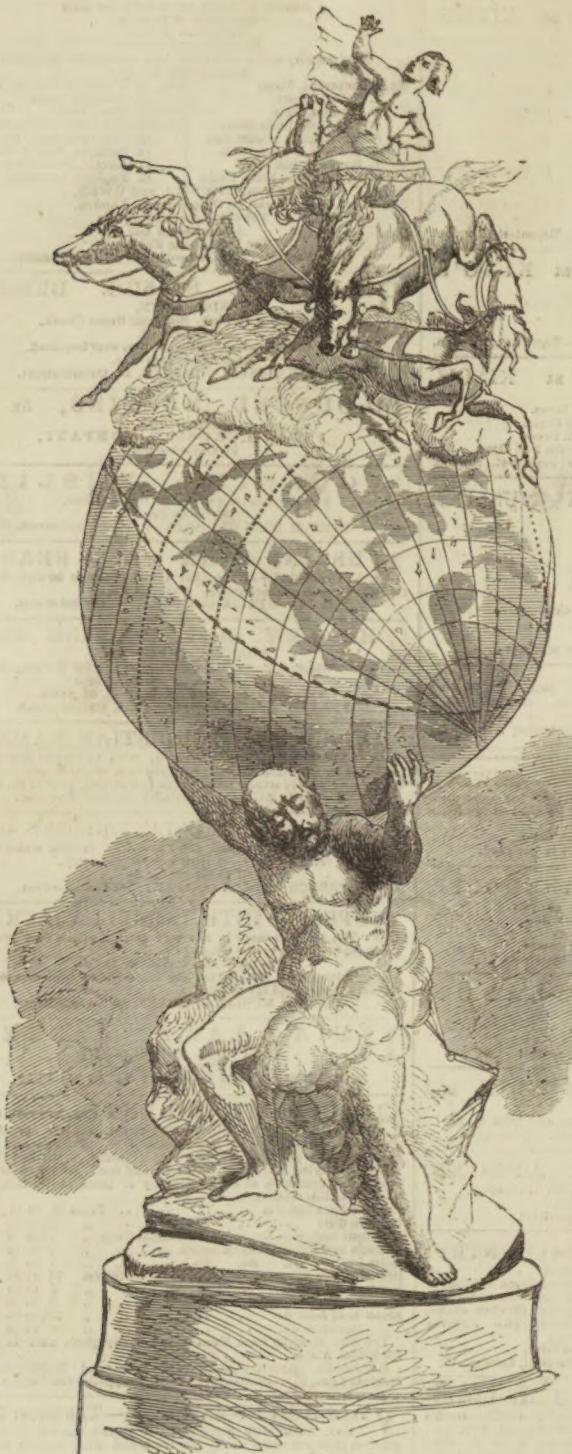
C O R N S and B U N I O N S.—YOUNG'S WHITE FELT, the best ever invented. Observe name and address printed on the label, without which none are genuine. Is made of most chemists in town and country. 1s. per box or 1s. postage-stamps.—Address H. YOUNG, 1, Shaftesbury-place, Aldersgate-street, City, E.C.—Beware of imitations.

S I L V E R P L A T E, New and Secondhand.—A pamphlet of Prices, with Engravings, may be had gratis; or will be, gratis—free, if applied for by letter.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, Goldsmiths (opposite the Bank of England), 11 and 12, Cornhill, London.

P A T T E R N S of S I L K S, &c., sent post-free.

Address to KING and CO., Regent-street, London.

THE GOODWOOD RACE CUPS.



GOODWOOD PRIZE CUP.—PHAETON AND ATLAS.

(Continued from page 126.)

Theatre to write to Kleist's drama, "Der Prinz von Homburg," an overture, entr' acts, and connecting music; which met with so much success that the young composer was in 1822 appointed second conductor (Kapellmeister) of the German and Italian Opera.

Marschner, about this time, was almost overwhelmed by doing duty for himself, for Weber, and for Morlacchi; and, the management failing to improve his position, he retired, in order to devote himself to the composition of the libretto of "Der Vampyr," written by his brother-in-law, W. Wohlbrück. The score was already completed in 1827, and the engagement of his wife—then a young and famous singer—at the Leipzig Theatre, facilitated the first representation of the work on one of the most renowned stages of Germany. The same was, however, not brought out until the 28th of March, 1828, when its success was brilliant and decisive. It extended to England, whereupon it was represented more than sixty times at the English Opera-house. Marschner next composed the grand opera of "Der Templer und die Jüdin;" which was produced in Leipzig with a success surpassing that of the "Vampyre." In 1830 Marschner wrote for the Königstädtische Opera in Berlin the romantic comic opera of "Des Falkners Braut."

In 1831 Marschner accepted an invitation as conductor of the band to Hanover, where he spent some years under the Government of that patron of the arts, the Duke of Cambridge. Marschner wrote there, in 1833, his celebrated opera of "Hans Heiling," the great suc-

cess of which procured him numerous honours. The University of Leipzig made him a Doctor, the Academy of Arts in Berlin appointed him a real member; as also the Society for the Advancement of Music in Holland, the Kings of Denmark, of Hanover, and of Bavaria, and the Duke of Coburg, decorated with their orders the excellent master who preferred to remain faithful to his beloved Germany. In spite of the fatiguing nature of his duties as conductor of the band, Marschner wrote the grand operas of "Das Schloss am Aetna," "Der Babu," "Adolf von Nassau," "Austin," and the music to the dramas "Waldmüller's Margret," "Der Goldschmied von Ulm," besides numerous songs, trios, and quartets, which belong to the most original and beautiful productions of German music.

Marschner married the excellent singer, Therese Janda, who, in 1854, made her débüt in Drury Lane with so much applause. Since last winter Marschner has commenced, and nearly finished, a new grand opera, "Sangkönig Hiarne," which is stated by friends of the master to surpass even his best works in freshness, melody, and originality.

The accompanying Portrait is from a drawing by Albert Ludovici, of Upper Albany-street, Regent's Park.

THE GOODWOOD RACE CUPS.

THE three prizes which have been awarded at Goodwood during the past week are first-class specimens of artistic design and working in metal.

The first Cup has been modelled and designed by Mr. Spencer, of the establishment of Messrs. Garrard, of the Haymarket, goldsmiths to the Crown. The design consists of a finely-modelled figure of



THE GOODWOOD CUP.—QUEEN ELIZABETH AT TILBURY FORT.

Atlas, supporting a celestial globe. From its summit burst flames and smoke, and above them is the chariot of the sun, broken and upset; the horses, terrified, break away from the pole and harness, and Phaeton is falling to the earth, struck by the lightning of Jupiter. The figure of Atlas is a successful embodiment of strength, the anatomical developments being correctly and artistically displayed. The group of Phaeton and the terrified horses is full of character. The composition, not being overcrowded with minute accessories, is bold and effective.

"The Goodwood Cup," par excellence, is really a cup of oxydised silver, and is a very fine specimen of imitative mediæval metal-work. The upper portion is simple in style, the only ornament being a flat engraving of ivy leaves and berries upon a burnished ground. The handles are four interlaced winged figures of Fame, and, with the whole of the ornamentation, are in the Renaissance style of the sixteenth century. The body has in front a well-executed bas-relief of Queen Elizabeth reviewing the English forces near Tilbury, 1588. The figures are tastefully grouped; the portrait and costume of the Queen are from the coins of her reign; and the dresses of the soldiers are taken from the best authorities. On the opposite side of the Cup is a decorated panel enriched with letters of the period, with bosses, wreaths, and sunken damascene work. The base or foot is formed of crowned Tritons bearing chased medallion portraits of Lord Burleigh and Sir Francis Drake, after Holbein's pictures. The Cup has throughout a remarkably Eliza-



GOODWOOD PRIZE CUP.—SCENE FROM "A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM."

bethan character. The workmanship is by Mr. Hancock, of Bruton-street. The modelling is by Mr. Armstrong, of whose fine statuette of William the Conqueror we spoke in high terms last week.

The third Cup is a vase of oxydised silver, partly gilt, and of Etruscan form. The subjects of the bas-reliefs are from Shakespeare's "Midsummer Night's Dream." The panel in front represents the quarrel between Titania and Oberon (Act ii., Sc. 2), where the King demands her little favourite:

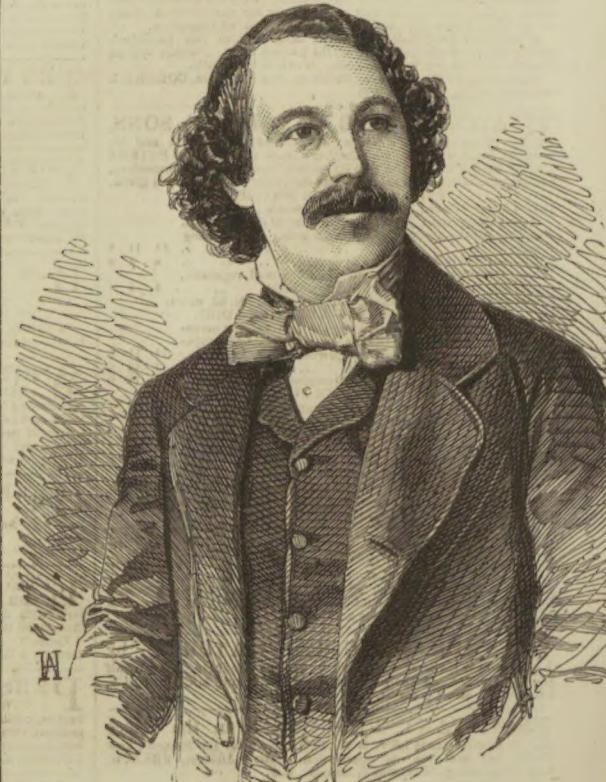
Oberon. Give me that boy, and I will go with thee.
Titania. Not for thy kingdom. Fairies, away!
We shall chide downright if I longer stay.

The opposite panel shows the revenge taken by Oberon upon Titania, by poisoning her sight with the juice of the "little western flower":—

Before milk-white, now purple with love's wound,
And maidens call it love in idleness.

The handles are formed each by embracing figures, which portray, in a very sweet and chaste manner, the reconciliation of Oberon and his fairy consort. The foot is divided into four compartments, containing masks of Comedy and Tragedy, and portraits of Shakspere, surrounded by Genii of Poetry holding wreaths of laurel; beneath them the artist has introduced skulls with laurel crowns, a satire on the too frequent fate of genius. The lid is surmounted by a cleverly-executed infantine figure, the Genius of Poetry.

The Artist who designed and executed this work is Mr. F. H. Hunt, of the establishment of Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, Bond-street.

MR. SIMS REEVES.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY MAYALL.
(SEE PAGE 126.)

DR. HEINRICH MARSCHNER.